The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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1 Inch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
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Travellers' Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD					EASTWARD		
MAIL	PACIFIC EXPRESS	PASSENGER	PITTSBURGH EXPRESS	STATIONS.	PHILA EXPRESS	MAIL	HARRISBURG ACCOM
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
4 39	.....	11 43	.....	N. Hamilton	.....	5 13	6 31
4 46	.....	12 52	7 50	Mt. Union	.....	5 05	9 24
4 54	.....	12 01	.....	Mapleton	.....	4 57	9 16
5 02	.....	12 10	8 03	Mill Creek	.....	4 48	9 08
5 15	5 20	12 25	8 15	HUNTINGDON	11 12	4 33	8 55
5 35	.....	12 47	.....	Petersburg	.....	4 15	8 39
5 45	.....	12 53	.....	Barree	.....	4 06	8 31
5 53	.....	1 07	.....	Spruce Creek	10 46	4 00	8 24
6 08	.....	1 23	.....	Birmingham	.....	3 46	8 12
6 16	.....	1 32	9 06	Tyrone	10 30	3 39	8 06
6 27	.....	1 45	.....	Tipton	.....	3 29	7 57
6 34	.....	1 53	.....	Fostoria	.....	3 23	7 51
6 38	.....	1 58	.....	Bell's Mills	.....	3 18	7 47
7 00	9 30	2 60	9 40	Altoona	10 00	3 00	7 30
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

The Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 12 48 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 1 17 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 5 55 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.

Pacific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 6 25 A. M., and passes Huntingdon at 7 25 A. M.

Cincinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 35 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 50 A. M.

The Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 35 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 45 P. M.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Wednesday, Nov. 22d, 1870, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM.	MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 20	LE 9 00	Huntingdon	AR 8 40	AR 4 10
5 28	9 08	Long Siding	8 29	4 02
5 42	9 21	McConnellstown	8 13	3 46
5 49	9 30	Pleasant Grove	8 05	3 38
6 03	9 45	Marklesburg	7 50	3 23
6 18	10 00	Coffee Run	7 35	3 08
6 25	10 08	Rough and Ready	7 27	3 00
6 40	10 23	Cove	7 12	2 46
6 48	10 27	Fishers Summit	7 06	2 41
AR 7 05	10 43	Saxton	6 50	2 25
LE 1 10	10 50			2 06
	11 08	Riddlesburg		1 58
	11 16	Hopewell		1 38
	11 36	Pipers Run		1 18
	11 56	Tatesville		1 10
	12 08	Bloody Run		1 05
	AR 12 12	Mount Dallas		LE 1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 10	LE 10 55	Saxton	AR 6 40	AR 2 00
7 25	11 10	Coalmont	6 25	2 05
7 30	11 15	Crawford	6 20	2 00
AR 7 40	AR 11 25	Dudley	LE 6 10	LE 1 00
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

Nov. 22, 1870.

Professional Cards.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch.
☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of Leister's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Scrivener, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of writing, drafting, &c., done at short notice. Office on Smith street, over Woods & Williamson's Law Office. [may12,'69.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to Surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, sell, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of every kind, in any part of the United States. Send for a circular. [jan.4'71.

DR. J. A. DEAVER, having located at Franklinville, offers his professional services to the community. [jan.4,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office on Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER, Dentist, has removed to the Brick Row, opposite the Court House. [jan.4,'71.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

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TO ADVERTISERS:

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THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

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BY

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Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

The Muses' Bower.

The Thorns Came On The Rose.

BY MARY BAYARD CLARKE.

In a garden once there grew
Thornless roses, not a few,
Deepest red—pink and white;
Oh, it was a lovely sight!
Sweet their smell,
Who can tell
How much sweeter than to-day.
Fairer, too,
To the view,
Where the roses then, they say.

Soon attracted by their scent,
All to gather rose-buds went;
Some by passing feet were trod,
As they trailed upon the sod;
First in scorn
Burst a thorn,
From the tender bark so green,
Then in pride,
Side by side.
Soon a hundred more were seen.

Bristling now and wounding all
Grew the rose-bush stout and tall,
It could shield its flowers from harm,
But alas! they'd lost a charm.
Beauty waned
As they gained
Self-defence that did avail,
With it went
Half their scent;
So tradition tells the tale.

The Story-Teller.

DARED AND DEFEATED.

"You will meet Walter Sutton at the Roses. Enter into no rivalry with him."

This was the postscript to my father's letter, and the one cloud in the bright horizon of my hopes.

I was twenty-three years old, just released from college, a little pale and weary with study, and bound for that paradise of the earth, my widowed sister Margaret's home—the Roses. I was to spend the summer with Mag, and the prospect had been one of intense delight. But now heard that Sutton was there.

This Walter Sutton was a younger brother of May's deceased husband, a millionaire's son, and Parisian by education.

At twenty he had been familiar with the Marbelle. At twenty-six he was pronounced the handsomest and most dissipated man in London, and now, a year later, I was to have his companionship for the summer, at the house of my sister, Mrs. Margaret Sutton.

The man always had a fascination for me, while I despised him. His Apolian beauty, his knowledge of the world, his coolness, daring, and fearlessness, I regarded with wonder. But I had sense enough to weigh these against his cynicism, his blackened reputation, and his rakish manner, which told his tale of unhappiness, and to keep quietly on my way, unenvious of his success. At the time I went to the Roses I was, moreover, less liable to impure influences, for I had just lost the noblest and dearest of mothers.

It is true I did not relish meeting Walter Sutton, but I was not one to borrow trouble. It was June weather; "green and blue were glad together," and I was free. My horse arched his beautiful neck and trotted slowly and proudly along the road, while I looked across the sunny fields, watching for the first sign of my sisters mansion—trees rustling, flowers blooming, birds singing around me.

Suddenly I saw a carriage whirling in advance of me. I recognized the man on the box, and spurred forward.

I gained it. The stately lady within it looked up, threw aside her sable veil, and cried, "Lewis!"

"Are you going home, Maggie?"

"Directly."

"I am with you."

At that moment I became conscious of the earnest gaze of a pair of golden brown eyes. My sister was not alone in the carriage. A young girl, with her lap full of water-lilies, and a large straw hat shading the fairest and loveliest of faces, sat beside her. We looked inquiringly at each other; but for once, my admirable sister forgot the demands of society. In her pleasure at seeing me she omitted the introduction, and leaning from her seat she questioned me eagerly regarding occurrences at home. She had not been there since mother's funeral had taken place in the winter.

Suddenly a light phæton whirled by us, the driver of which lifted his hat as he passed, giving a piercing look into the carriage. I followed it, and I fancied I saw the young girl's hand quivering among the lilies in her lap.

"You know Walter is with us, Lewis?" remarked Margaret, a little cloud on her face.

"Yes, he is looking well."

"He always looks well, said Mag, significantly."

We were entering the avenue. Two splendid rose trees guarded the gate. The rustic trellises held an arch of blossoming vines above their heads. I questioned Mag as to the garden.

"My gardeners say they have been very successful this year. I think I appreciate the roses more than usual this year, for Alice enjoys them so much."

My sister turned as she spoke, with a fond smile for the girl at her side, and then remembered to say, "Alice, this is my brother Lewis. Mr. Verner, Miss Lee."

So those golden brown eyes came up to mine again, and my look of admiration was rewarded with a smile, so sweet that I then and there fell in love with its owner.

We drove through clouds of perfume to the door. There were ladies and gentlemen upon the broad terrace.

"I have other guests," said Margaret aside.

I had met some of them before—all nice people. The summer promised to be gay. I knew that I was very happy that evening singing with Alice Lee. But there was an evil influence in the house. I soon felt it. Sutton's wealth and extravagance bred a spirit of envy amoung the young men. His sneering smile blighted our pure and simple pleasures, and it exasperated the masculine portion of the company to observe the influence this Mephistopheles had over the beautiful, innocent, romantic girls whom they loved. There were those of the men whom he seduced at the start. They copied his vices in less than three weeks. Then followed dissatisfaction and heart-ache among men and women.

But I, who for the first declined to play cards and drink wine in Sutton's room, felt uncontaminated, and free to seek that priceless treasure in life a pure woman's love.

I tried to please Alice Lee, and succeded. In July we were engaged. And then I just began to understand how good and sweet my darling was. I remember I came home from fishing one day, with a face nearly blistered by the sun. Alice, in her cool white dress, with violet ribbon at the throat, peeped out the door at me as I came up the garden where I had delivered the spoils of the day into the hands of Mag's cook, and held up her hands in mock horror. In truth, I was something of a spectacle, with my white suit illuminated with the juice of strawberries—the pantaloons thrust into the legs of muddy boots—plentifully besprinkled with dust of country roads, and fiercely sunburnt. But I had been gone all day, and Alice made up a face to kiss me.

"No," said I, "I will excuse you, since I have a blistered nose, and am covered with dust."

I was quite in earnest, and tried to hold her off, fearing her delicate dress would get soiled if she touched me; but she won her way to my breast, rubbed a little place clean on my forehead with her embroidered handkerchief, kissed the spot, and laughed in my eyes.

"Dear Lewis," she said, "It is you, and I'm not afraid of dirt that will wash off."

The merriment softened in her lovely face.

"Lewis," she said softly, "don't think I love you for your clothes, or your complexion, or whiskers, which all the girls admire, but because you are good and true, and I feel that I can trust you. Do you know what made me love you at first?"

I shook my head.

"Because all Sutton's wiles to draw you over to his side failed. You admire honesty and purity, and have maintained them so nobly that I honor and admire you. If you were a blacksmith, I'd marry you and live in a hovel."

And with her beautiful eyes sparkling with tears, my darling hugged me, and then pushed me off, and then ran away to hide how she was crying.

Blissfully happy, I stumbled up stairs, plunged into a bath, and divested myself of all stains of earth. But when I went into my dressing room, I perceived the perfume of Sutton's cigars. They were of a peculiar brand, and no one smoked them but himself. He was sitting in the south portico, close to the door where I had met Alice. How long he had been there? My hand trembled as I brushed my hair. Should I have been ashamed of it? I think not. Sutton had a reputation of taking horrible revenges and I had so much to lose.

But after a moment, I braced myself mentally and physically, and sat down to read. I was too tired to go down stairs. But the fumes of that cigar seemed to have got into my head; the page was hazy and indistinct; I could see nothing so plainly as Sutton's Greek profile and hyacinthine hair; and suspecting I was ill I at length threw down the volume, and went to bed by starlight.

I was ill for a fortnight, with a low nervous fever. My valet took me in charge, but Alice came in every day with Margaret, and did more good with ten minutes' petting, than Eugenes' most patient attention accomplished the whole day. She kept flowers at my bedside, and stretched proprieties to the utmost to see me. At first her smiling eyes at my pillow were delicious; but one day I saw she regarded me in a troubled, wistful way, and afterwards I discovered that she was growing pale.

"What is the matter, tell me, pet," I said.

"Oh you get well so slowly," she said, a transient flush on her cheek.

I did not dream what persecution she was undergoing while I lay there, but she would not worry me with any complaints; brave, faithful, loving little heart.

I was nearly well at last—sat up all day in my room, and sent word to my friends below that I would be with them the following day.

At midnight the radience of the moonlight awoke me from a deep sleep. I could never sleep in a room flooded with the light of the moon. I arose, threw on my dressing gown, and was preparing to close the blinds, when I distinctly perceived the pungent odor of chloroform.

Now if I had been in the body of the house, I should have decided that some unfortunate person among its inmates had experienced a midnight attack of toothache, but there were no chambers in the south wing but Alice Lee's and mine. Every pearly tooth in her rosy mouth was perfectly sound, I knew—so I was puzzled. The next revelation was the proprinquity of a horse's neigh.

The horses belonging to the house were or ought to have been at a distance from the house in a well-locked stable. This horse—nay, two of them, and an elegant phæton, I could see at the front gate. At first I did not recognize the equipage. But I was impressed to believe there was something wrong. A lark of Sutton's set, I decided it to be, when I at length recognized the carriage. I dressed and sat down at the window, watching the horses tossing their heads under the larches, their silver trappings glittering in the moonlight.

Suddenly Sutton walked rapidly down the walk, bearing something in his arms, wrapped in a cloak. It might have been the figure of a corpse for any life or motion it appeared to have. He sprang into the carriage, placed himself so as to support his burthen, gathered up the reins, and whirled rapidly away.

The instant he was gone, a horrible suspicion broke over. I sprang up and rushed down stairs. The chamber in which Alice slept was full of the scent of chloroform, the window was open, a long glass door leading directly into the garden. There was chloroform among the roses. Alice was not there.

If an oath escaped my lips it did then. Never thinking to alarm the house I rushed into the stable, expecting to find the hostler awake. But no—the man was sleeping soundly in his loft. Sutton's horses had not been stabled that night, and only violent beleaugement brought him down. Bridling the fleetest and fiercest horse in the stable, I sprang bareback upon him, and tore out upon the trail.

The long road leading over the hill stretched white and empty before me, but by that way he must have gone.

My noble black flew after, snorting and striking fire from the stones.

The birds were twittering all along the way I noticed that, and knew I could not be far behind him. Suddenly I heard the click of a carriage wheel. The next moment I pulled up, for the road diverted; one path lay over a steep hill, the other entered the woods.

I was close upon him; I was sure of that, but I could not decide whether he had gone over the hill, or entered the woods, which looked dark and murderous enough. If I made a mistake he would escape. Just then I heard a cry—a woman's piercing shriek. My heart leaped up; I plunged into the woods. That was his way.

It was narrow and difficult, and I knew he had taken it in hope to escape me. He must have heard the thunder of my horse's hoofs behind in the road. We bounded under the boughs. Soon I saw the carriage ahead. It rolled rapidly along, yet swayed heavily on its springs as if badly driven.

I shouted, "stop!"

The next moment a pistol shot whizzed by me. I could make out the figure of Sutton standing in the carriage, for a moment. In my reckless speed the bough of a tree struck me in the face. But I heeded nothing until I was at the phæton. Sutton was not in yet, but my darling, all wild and white, stretched out her hands to me. My horse, in spite of speed, was manageable. I galloped close to their heads and contrived to stop the flying bays.

"Where is Sutton?" I asked.

"He fell or sprang out, I do not know which. Oh, Lewis, save me from him!"

"You have nothing to fear now," I answered. "My darling, be brave."

Though momentarily expecting a ball through my head, I fastened my horse to the back of the carriage, got in, and turned the heads of the horses. They were all white with foam, but obeyed the rein without excitement. I wrapped Alice more carefully in the cloak, and guided them swiftly toward home.

Suddenly the bays swerved, and seemed to leap over some object in the road, and instantly the carriage passed over some obstruction. Alice's wild eyes flashed their terror into mine; a sickening thought passed over me. Reining in the horses I leaped out of the vehicle, and retraced my way for a few steps. Something lay dark among the leaves. It was the corpse of a dead man—the dead body of Walter Sutton.

He had been flung from the carriage. It is not probable that he attempted to escape, for he was heavily armed, and would have sooner taken my life than to have been defeated.

He had probably driven over a stump or log, and I had ridden over him twice. There was a hoof mark on his forehead, and the wheels passed directly over his breast. But the fine scornful smile was on his lips, as I gazed at the dead face in the moonlight, as if, even in death he cherrished his revenge, and was yet confident of compassing it. But the abduction which he had dared, he had been defeated in, and, happy in our marriage, Alice and I had no fear of the dead.

Reading for the Million.

How a Boy Wakes Up.

There he lies in his crib, a nut-brown stub of four years. He sleeps in sleep of healthy childhood. In the same position he lay when he dropped off into unconsciousness, one arm under his head, one leg kicked out from under the coverlet. He is perfectly motionless. His round cheek pillows itself on the extended arm, and his leg seems to have been arrested in the middle of the last restless kick, as the curtin drops over his blue eyes, and he was asleep. He is in a deep sleep. You can scarcely perceive the regular respiration. A train of ears thunders by without notice—he might be carried across the street without awakening.

A healthy by sound asleep, is an interesting object. Particularly if he is your boy. For the time, his tremendous energies are at rest, his noisy clatter, his ceaseless motion, his endless questions, his boisterous play, his boundless wants, his fountains of laughter and tears, all are quiet now. One can take a good look at him.

It is morning. Daylight streams into the windows, the sun shines on the hill-tops. The sounds of stirring life are beginning to be heard about the house. Watch the boy. Still as motionless as a figure of marble. As you look, the gates of sleep are suddenly unlocked. He is awake in a twinkling—awake all over. His blue eyes are wide open and bright—his lips part with a shout—his legs fly out in different directions—his arms are in rapid motion—he flops over with a spring—in ten seconds he has turned a couple of somersaults, and presents before you a living illustration of perpetual motion. There is no deliberate yawning, no slow stretching of indolent limbs, no lazy rubbing of sleepy eyes, no gradually becoming awake about it. With a snap like a pistol shot, he is thoroughly alive and kicking—wide awake to the tip end of each particular hair. The wonderful thing about it is its suddenness and completeness.

The World's Wonders.

This world of ours is filled with wonders. The microscope reveals them not less than the telescope each at either extreme of creation, particularly there is so much to know that has never been dreamed of—wheels within wheels without computation of number. Let us take a rapid glance at the proofs of this statement. The polypus, it is said, like the fabled hydra, receives new life from the knife which is lifted to destroy it. The spider-fly lays an egg as big as itself. There are 4,041 muscles in the caterpillar. Hooks discovered 14,000 mirrors in the eye of a drone; and to effect the respiration of a carp, 13,000 arteries, vessels, veins, bones, &c., are necessary. The body of every spider contains four little masses pierced with a multitude of imperceptible holes, each hole permitting the passage of a single thread; all the threads to the amount of a 1,900 to each mass, join together when they come out, and make the single thread when the spider spins its web; so what we call a spider's thread consists of more than 4,000 united, Leeuwhenock, by means of microscopes, observed spiders no bigger than the grain of sand, and it took 4,000 of them to equal in magnitude a single hair.

A Puzzle.

Here is a puzzle for a young arithmetitican and others who like to crack an arithmetical nut now and then to try their wits upon: Two Arabs sat down to dinner and were accosted by a stranger who wished to join their party, saying that he could get no provisions in that part of the country; if they would admit him to eat only an equal share with themselves he would willingly pay them the whole. The frugal meal consisted of eight small loaves of bread, five of which belonged to one of the Arabs and three to the other. The stranger, having eaten a third part of the eight loaves, arose and laid before them eight pieces of money, saying: "My friends, there is what I promised you; divide among you according to your rights." A dispute arose respecting a division of the money, and reference was made to the cadi, who divided it justly. Query, how did he divide the pieces of money?

A Man with Twenty Wives.

A MODERN ROMANCE.

CHAPTER I—THE MORMON'S DEPARTURE.

The morning on which Reginald Gloverson was to leave Great Salt Lake City with a mail train dawned beautifully.

Reginald Gloverson was a young and thrifty Mormon, with an interesting family of twenty young and handsome wives.

His unions had never been blessed with children. As often as once a year he used to go to Omaha, in Nebraska, with a mule train for goods; but although he had performed the rather perilous journey many times with entire safety, his heart was strangely sad on this particular morning, and filled with gloomy foreboding.

The time for his departure had arrived—the high-spirited mules were at the door, impatiently champing their bits. The Mormon stood sadly among his weeping wives.

"Dearest ones," he said, "I am singularly sad at heart this morning; but do not let this depress you. The journey is a perilous one, but—pshaw! I have always come back safely heretofore, and why should I fear. Besides, I know that every night, as I lay down on the starlit prairie your bright faces will come to me in my dreams and make my slumbers sweet and gentle. You, Emily, with your mild blue eyes; and you, Henrietta, with your splendid black hair; and you, Nelly, with your hair so brightly, beautifully golden; and you, Mollie, with your cheeks so downy; and you, Betsy, with your—with your—that is to say, Susan, with your—and the other thirteen of you, each so good and beautiful, will come to me in sweet dreams, will you not, dearests?"

"Our own," they lovingly chimed, "we will."

"And so farewell!" cried Reginald.—"Come to my arms, my own!" he cried, "that is as many of you as can do it conveniently at once, for now I must away."

He folded several of them to his throbbing breast, and drove sadly away.

But he had not gone far when the trace of the off-hind mule became unhitched.—Dismounting, he essayed to adjust the trace; but ere he had fairly commenced the task the mule, a singular refractory animal, snorted wildly and kicked Reginald frightfully in the stomach. He arose with difficulty and tottered feebly towards his mother's house, which was near by, falling dead in her yard, with the remark, "Dear mother, I've come home to die."

"So I see," she said; "where's the mules?"

Alas! Reginald Gloverson could give no answer. In vain the heart-stricken mother threw herself upon his inanimate form, crying, "Oh my son, my son! only tell me where the mules are and then you may die if you want to."

In vain, in vain! Reginald had passed on.

CHAPTER II.—FUNERAL TRAPPINGS.

The mules were never found.

Reginald's heart-broken mother took the body home to her unfortunate son's widows. But before the arrival, she indiscreetly sent a boy to burst the news gently to the afflicted wives, which he did by informing them, in a hoarse whisper, that their "old man had gone in."

The wives felt very badly indeed.

"He was devoted to me," sobbed Emily.

"And to me," said Maria.

"Yes," said Emily, "he thought considerably of you, but not so much as he did of me."

"I say he didn't!"

"He did!"

"Don't look at me, with your squint eyes!"

"Don't shake your red head at me!"

"Sisters," said the black-haired Henrietta, "cease this unseemly wrangling. I, as his first wife, shall strew flowers on his grave."

"No you won't," said Susan. "I, as his last wife, shall strew flowers on his grave. It's my business to strew."

"You shan't—so there!" said Henrietta.

"You bet I will," said Susan, with a tear-suffused cheek.

"Well, as for me," said the practical Betsy, "I ain't on the strew much, but I shall ride at the head of the funeral procession."

"Not if I've been introduced to myself, you won't," said the golden haired Nelly; "that's my position. You bet your bonnet strings it is."

"Chiren," said Reginald's mother, "you must do some crying, you know, on the day of the funeral; and how many pocket handkerchiefs will it take to go around? Betsy, you and Nelly ought to make one do between you."

"I'll tear her eyes out if she perpetuates a sob on my kandkerchief," said Nelly.

"Dear daughter-in-law," said Reginald's mother, "how unseemly is this anger. Mules of five hundred dollars a span, and every identical mule my poor boy had has been gobbled up by the red man. I knew when my Reginald staggard into the door yard that he was on the die, but if I'd only thunk to ask him about them mules ere his gentle spirit took its flight, it would have been four thousand dollars in our pockets, and no mistake. Excuse these real tears, but you never felt a parent's feelings."

"It's an oversight," sobbed Maria. "Do not blame us."

CHAPTER III.—DUST DUST.

The funeral passed off in a very pleasant manner, nothing occurring to mar the harmony of the occasion. By a happy thought of Reginald's mother, the wives walked to the grave twenty abreast, which rendered that part of the ceremony thoroughly impartial.

That night the twenty wives, with hervy hearts, sought their twenty respective couches.

In another house, not many leagues from the house of mourning, a gray-haired woman was weeping passionately.

"He died," she cried, "he died without signifying, in any respect, where them mules went to!"

CHAPTER IV.—MARRIED AGAIN.

Two years elapse between the third and fourth chapters. A manly Mormon, one evening, as the sun was preparing to set among a select assortment of gold and crimson clouds in the western horizon—although for that matter the sun has a right to "set" where it wants to, and so, I may add, has a hen—a manly Mormon, I say, tapped gently at the door of the late Reginald Gloverson.

"Is this the house of the widow Gloverson?" the Mormon asked.

"It is," said Susan.

"And how many is there of she?" inquired the Mormon.

"There is about twenty of her, including me," returned Susan.

"Can I see her?"

"You can."

"Madam," he softly said, addressing the twenty disconsolate widows, "I have seen part of you before. And although I've already twenty-five wives, whom I respect and tenderly care for, I can truly say I never felt love's holy thrill till I saw thee! Be mine! be mine! he enthusiastically cried, and we will show the world a striking illustration of the beauty and truth of the noble lines only a good deal more so—

'Twenty-one souls with a single thought.
Twenty-one hearts that beat as one.'

"They were united—they were."—*Artemus Ward.*

Useful Information.

How to lay off a square acre of ground measure off 209 feet on each side and you have a square acre within an inch.

Contents of an acre—An acre contains 4840 square yards.

A square mile contains 160 acres.

Measures and distances—A mile is 5280 feet, or 1760 yards in length.

A fathom is six feet.

A league is three miles.

Wheat, beans, and flaxseed, 56 pounds to the bushel.

Corn, rye, and flaxseed, 56 pounds.

Buckwheat, 53 pounds.

Barley, 43 pounds.

Coarse salt, 85 pounds

A cubit is two feet.

A hand (horse measure) is four inches.

A palm is three inches.

A pace is three feet.

Barrel measure—A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.

A barrel of pork 200 pounds.

A barrel of rice 250 pounds.

A keg of powder 25 pounds.

A tub of butter 56 pounds.

Bushel measure—the following are sold

A liquid ton is 252 gallons.

A box 16 by 16½ and 8 inches deep contains a bushel.

Under the head of useful facts for the grocer, the *American Grocer* gives the following:

A box of lemons will average 330 in number, a box of oranges from 200 to 250.

A case of preserved ginger contains six jars.

A frail of dates weighs from 250 to 200 pounds.

A drum of figs is 3, 4, and 8 pounds.

A cask of prunes 1300 to 1800 pounds, averaging about 1500 pounds.

Currants come in casks of from 175 to 300 pounds.

Citrons come in small boxes of about 10 pounds each. Tare, 2 to 4 pounds.

Peanuts are generally sent to market in sacks containing about 3 bushels.

Dried apples and peaches come in barrels generally from 150 to 220 pounds.

A quintal of fish is 112 pounds.

Virginia peanuts weigh 22 pounds to the bushel; Wilmington peanuts 26 to 28 pounds; African peanuts 32 pounds.

The Suburbs of Jerusalem.

We leave the city, says a writer in *All the Year Around*, by the Damascus gate, which is close to our hotel, and skirting its walls, traverse the road overhanging the Valley of Hinnom, and so, past the modern burial ground and the Potter's Field, we are soon on the main road to Hebron. The sun gains power every minute, and the lizzards and chameleons are darting rapidly in and out of the stones exposed to its rays. On the bank raising from the opposite side of Hinnom stands a row of neat modern dwellings, which would not look out of place in the neighborhood of Battersea. They are the new almshouses erected by Sir Moses Montefiore for indigent Jews, and all are occupied. But, as was our invariable experience in Jerusalem and its vicinity, the real and apocrypha traditions crowd upon us so quickly, that we have difficulty in mastering the externals of each. On that lonely and blighted tree, seen high up to the left yonder, Judas Iscariot is said to have hanged himself. It is close to the ruins of the house of Caiaphas, the high priest, and on the naked crown of the Hill of Evil Counsel, which raises abruptly on the north side of the ravine, Hinnom below it and the house of Caiaphas above. The photographs and pictures of this spot make it gloomier than it appears in reality, by reason of their almost variably bringing its harsh rocks and ancient burial places into prominent relief. By these means that accursed and blighted look is given it which accords so well with its shocking traditions, but which is, as we decided, misleading. The Potter's Field is more fertile than the rest of the ground near. The olive flourishes on it, and the view over the Valley and towards Zion is comprehensive and picturesque.

Learn a Trade.

The Cleveland *Leader* gives the following sound advice: No fact is truer than that the man who is possessed of a good trade, well learned, and who uses his resources to their best advantage, is master of his destiny: The demand for skilled workers is well nigh exhaustible, the field for their employment nearly illimitable, and the supply almost continually inadequate, at least in this country. And the growth of the demand is more rapid than that of the supply in most of the industrial pursuits.

In this broad land of ours, with its vast resources and its vigorous strides in development, no man who can work at any useful employment need be idle; no man need feel dependent upon the favor, or the indulgence, or the charity of any other man. Possessed of a trade, the young man in America has a capital for which he can find ample and ready investment at all times, which will pay him the highest interest, and which will grow in value and availability with each day of its use. We know, therefore, no better or more profitable sermon to preach to the youth of the land than one that has for its text: Learn a trade, and learn it well. It is a talisman of power and independence, upon which you may always rely, and which will never fail you.

Living Within Your Means.

Bulwer says that poverty is only an idea, in nine cases out of ten. Some men with $10,000 a year suffer more for want of means than others with $300. The reason is, the richer man has artificial wants. His income is $10,000 a year, and he suffers enough from being dunned for unpaid debts to kill a sensitive man. The man who earns a dollar a day and does not go in debt, is the happier of the two. Very few people who have never been rich will believe this, but it is true. There are thousands and thousands with princely incomes who never know a moments peace, because they live above their means. There is really more happiness in the world among the workingmen, than among those who are called rich.

The Home Circle.

Going Home.

They are going—only going—
Jesus called them long ago;
All the wintry time they're passing,
Softly as the falling snow.
When the violets in the spring-time
Catch the azure of the sky,
They are carried out to slumber
Sweetly where the violets lie.

They are going—only going—
When with summer earth is dressed,
In their cold hands holding roses
Folded to each silent breast;
When the autumn hangs red banners
Out above the harvest sheaves,
They are going—ever going—
Thick and fast, like falling leaves.

All along the mighty ages,
All adown the solemn time,
They have taken up their homeward
March to that serener clime,
Where the watching, waiting angels
Lead them from the shadow dim
To the brightness of His presence
Who has called them unto Him

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, February 1, 1871.

HOW TO BUILD UP A COUNTRY.

A gentleman has forwarded us, for publication, a letter written by a real estate agent, located in Iowa, from which we make the following extracts:

"While on a recent visit to my native county, Clearfield, as well as your own locality, I was more forcibly than ever struck with the present, as well as the certain future difference in prospects of the laboring classes, and hoped, as I now do, that the relative advantages of the East and West could be contrasted and understood by all. I found, through your State, a large proportion of the population, whose entire aim appeared to be the satisfaction of present demands, without a hope or expectation for the future, beyond existing necessities. I regard such a state of affairs as unfortunate to the country and ruinous to the individual, for when hope is abandoned, and with good reason, the individual becomes nothing and communities become monopolies in the hands of the master. I saw hundreds of able-bodied men who, if in Iowa, would, in ten years, be worth $5000, and while securing such competency would *assist in settling* up one of the best countries in the United States. We have no men among us, if industriously inclined, that are not only living and educating their families, &c., but are steadily gaining property, and why not?—We have one of the most fruitful countries that I ever saw. The soil is unsurpassed; the climate is good; we have plenty of timber, good water, and a stock range for grazers unsurpassed in the world. We want more men; men who are willing to toil, and if needs be, bear deprivation for a time, till their labors shall receive their certain rewards. We want particularly farmers, but good mechanics always find employment and are well paid. I can name and designate many of our first citizens, financially, who came here five and ten years since, penniless, but who brought willing hands and have employed them.

"I might speak of society—a "blundering stone" to many eastern people. I will say, without hesitation, that a more intelligent and progressive people cannot be found anywhere. Our schools and school system is second to none. Churches and religious societies are everywhere, while no one, though he be a stranger and in distress, ever wanted for that attention that belongs to civilized communities.

"Why can you not induce some of your people to come and improve some of your fine lands now yielding no increase? You and they must be benefitted as well as our country."

It gives us pleasure to publish the above extracts, as it presents us with an opportunity to say some things which we might not otherwise have had an opportunity to say.

In the first place, we desire to call the attention of our people to the means adopted, by western business men, to build up the community in which they are located. This letter is only a sample letter of the many received from the West. The moment a man locates in that promised land he is informed that the next thing that is expected from him, is, that he induce all his eastern friends to follow him and bring all the money that they can command. If one letter is not sufficient, a second, or a third, yea a dozen, if necessary, are indicted, and such constant importunities will even drive the most resolute man to do what he may regret all the remainder of his days. If our business men were to represent our advantages and resources to eastern capitalists and importune them, as the western people do us, there would be no necessity for a single family leaving Huntingdon county and spending a little fortune in hunting a burial place in the sands of Iowa or among the pines of Minnesota. Let our business men take pattern from our western brethren and represent our peculiar advantages, on all occasions, in the most glowing terms, and they will find good results flowing from their efforts.

And, in the next place, we desire to consider the question of the practicability of sending our children, or our surplus population, if we have any, to the far West.—There was a day when the young farmer could leave his native heath, severing all the associations of his early youth, and in a few short weeks find a home, in what was then, the far West, at a limited expense, where, by a few years of incessant toil and the enhancement of the price of lands about him, he could make a few thousand dollars, but that day has passed away, and the man who goes West to-day must have as much money to establish him as is necessary to set him up in the State of Pennsylvania. Good, cheap lands can only be bought west of the Mississippi and the Missouri, and the expense of reaching them and improving them will make up all the difference between the cost here and there, with the prices of the products of the former greatly in favor of the East. The West is overrun with sharpers and "sharks," men who live by their wits, and to escape them is a marvel. It is their business to "fleece," if not in one way, certainly in another, all who come, and few there are who escape. The western people are consequently fast and of necessity must be sharp. Our people have no such training and are well calculated to be victims and they generally are.

But is there any necessity for our people going to the West? We doubt it. In fact we could support twenty times the population we now have and find employment for all. And we claim that it would be better, by far, to do this than to disseverer the family relationship and spread a single family over a half dozen States, as is now done and at the same time permit them to rob us of the money in our midst. Let farmers cut up their farms, as they do in the East and in Europe, and they can supply their children with enough ground to produce as much grain as is now produced on the entire homestead, and let mechanics husband the means which it would require to take their offspring to the far West, and let them engage it in manufacturing, and, they will not only find employment for their children but for any number of others. Instead of sending our people to the West we want more men here. The West wants our money and our labor; we need it worse than they do. Let our family relations be preserved by keeping families intact, and let our people understand that the West affords no better opportunities than the East, and the eternal drain, which has impoverished some portions of the East for many years, will cease.

The man who will labor here will do equally as well as the man who will labor in the West and prices are always better here. There are very few men in straightened circumstances who in a pecuniary point of view better their condition by going West. The time has come when the East should make arrangements to hold all its population and to husband its wealth. The West boasts over its schools, and its churches and its spirit of enterprise, and well it may, it has drained us of our money, our labor, and our talents and we have encouraged it, and it will continue to do so unless we make arrangements to employ all our people here and it can be done. Shall it be done?

FOR SALE.

The propietors of this paper have a Gordon Cylinder Folio Post Press, bed 13x19, in excellent condition, just new; also a Newbury Press, as good as new, both of which they will sell on reasonable terms, and at half the original cost. They have also about 200 pounds of Primer and the the same amount of Brevier type, in good condition, for which they will take half price. Address JOURNAL, Huntingdon Pa. tf.

SETTLE UP.

All persons indebted to me for subscription, advertising or job work up to Jan. 1, 1871, are requested to settle up immediately. Those who pay up before the first day of February next will be charged only $2 a year for the paper. Those who fail to do so will be charged *three dollars* and their accounts collected by law. My books *must* be settled up. J. A. NASH.

☞ The Legislature of Pennsylvania is getting to work in good earnest. A number of important bills have been introduced, but none effecting this locality, as we have noticed, save a bill explaining or modifying the Jury Commissioner Law. A local option bill, submitting the question of license or no license, to the voters once in three years, has been referred but not reported up to this time.

☞ The United States Senate, on last Tuesday or Wednesday, passed Senator Scott's bill for the repeal of the Income Tax, by a vote of 26 to 25. The House has returned the bill to the Senate, with the suggestion that the Senate under the Constitution, cannot originate such a measure.

☞ Our usual Washington correspondence, owing to the absence of our clever correspondent from the capital, is not laid before our readers in this issue. Next week he will be at his post again and he will discourse of things in the Cabinet and Congress in his usual "free and easy" style.

☞ The New York Daily *Standard*, John Russell Young's paper, has been regularly received at this office for some time. It contains all the news of the day and its editorial matter is characteristic of its editor. Price $3 for six months or $6 a year. If you want a good newspaper subscribe for it.

☞ The Philadelphia *Morning Post* is changed to the *Philadelphia Post* and it is published by a joint stock company. John D. Stockton, Esq., continues to wield its destinies which he does most independently. It is an excellent Republican daily.

☞ We had arranged to give our subscribers a weekly letter from Harrisburg, summing up, in brief, the doings at the State Capital, but up to the present writing our correspondent has failed to "come to time."

Size of Legislative Bodies.

It will strike most people as somewhat remarkable that there should be so great a difference in the size of legislative bodies in different States of the Union. Pennsylvania, with a population of three and-a-half millions, has 33 Senators and 100 Representatives; New York, with over four and one-third millions, has 32 Senators and 128 Representatives; Massachusetts, with not quite one and a half millions, has 40 Senators and 240 Representatives; Maine, with six hundred and [illegible] thousand inhabitants, has 31 Senators and 151 Representatives; Ohio, whose population is over two-and-a-half millions, has 37 Senators and 105 Representatives; Missouri, with a population of almost one and three-quarter millions, has 34 Senators and 200 Representatives; California, with half a million population, has 40 Senators and 80 Representatives; Vermont, with one-third of a million inhabitants, has 30 Senators and 241 Representatives; New Hampshire, with a population but little over three hundred thousand, has 12 Senators and 328 Representatives, showing the smallest Senate and largest list of Representatives of any other State.

It will be noticed that the New England States have a much larger legislative representation than the Middle and Western Commonwealths which have been named, especially in the popular branches. The reason given in favor of so large a representation, viz: That there is safety in a multitude of counsellors, seems to be a good one. Large bodies are less liable to be corrupted than smaller ones. It is a rare thing to hear of legislative corruption in those States which number from two to more than three hundred law-makers, than where legislators are comparatively few in numbers.—*Phila. Railway Guide.*

Headquarters Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania.

No. 1105 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1871.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district of the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 10th day of March, A. D., 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee.
State Central Committee.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN. } Secretaries.

Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, says that of all the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church consecrated before himself, not one is living, and of those consecrated with him, thirty-nine years ago, only one survives.

Paris has fallen! and the French nation lies buried in its ruins! A few months ago and the proud Frenchman boasted the first nation in Europe, but now, alas, his people are buried in their own splendor!

"But yesterday the word of Cæsar,
Might have stood against the world,
And now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him reverence."

The perfidy of those who have heretofore, on all occasion, assisted to maintain the balance of power in Southern Europe, is, to some extent, responsible.

God forbid that another such a barbarous and inhuman struggle should be witnessed in this world again. Civilization has been checked, and a few more such struggles would cause the world to relapse into comparative barbarism.

THE END

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

The Capitulation to the Germans on Friday!

Its Terms the Surrender of the Garrison and the Summoning of the National Assembly.

Count Bismarck's Basis of Peace—The Cession of Alsace and Part of Loraine.

THE REPUBLIC RECOGNIZED!!

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1871.—A dispatch from Versailles dated to-day, reports that negotiations in reference to the surrender of Paris are now so advanced that the articles of capitulation are expected to be signed in the course of to-day.

A Berlin dispatch, dated to-day, says that it is positively known that Count Bismark in endeavoring to treat for peace on the basis of the cession of Alsace and a portion of Loraine to Germany. If M. Favre accepts the proposed terms Germany will recognize the republic. The imperialists are willing to accept the conditions.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 5 p. m.—There is a rumor on the Stock Exchange of the capitulation of Paris, but as yet there is no authentic intelligence confirmatory of the report.

The Versailles correspondent of the London *Times* wrtes, under date of the 25th, that M. Favre returned from Paris yesterday and had another interview with Count Bismarck.

An official dispatch from Versailles Friday morning says M. Favre returned yesterday to Paris. He will come to Versailles again to-day, accompanied by a military officer, for the purpose of settling the terms of capitulation.

Complete French Capitulation.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Further dispatches have been received from Versailles to-day, with reference to the capitulation of Paris.

The Terms of the Surrender

as dictated by Bismarck are as follows:

First. The cession by France to Germany of the two provinces of Alsace and Loraine.

Second. The cession of one colony, which has not yet been designated, now held by France.

Third. The payment by France to Germany of 200,000,000 of francs as a money indemnity; and,

Finally. The unconditional capitulation of the city itself.

M. Jules Favre and General Beauford arrived at Versailles from Paris on Friday, when the capitulation was finally concluded after a long and earnest consultation at headquarters. The terms of the capitulation are so framed as to extend to and be binding on the whole of France and the entire French nation is placed under obligation for their fulfillment. It takes effect to-day.

The News in Paris.

Dispatches have also been received containing the information from Paris that intense excitement is prevalent throughout the city, having been produced by the news of the capitulation having been finally concluded. The great masses of the citizens and troops have been congregated in the public streets and squares during the day, foaming with excitement and discussing the one great and absorbing topic of the day, the surrender of the city. The clashing of opinions were followed by furious words and blows, and the streets are stated to have speedily become scenes of confusion, mingled with bloodshed and murder. Towards evening the disturbance subsided, and the city was much quieter.

Perfect and Satisfactory Agreement.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 27.—Evening.—Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre have been in consultation during the greater part of this afternoon, and the result of their conference is now officially stated to be a perfect and satisfactory agreement for the capitulation of Paris. The conditions have been accepted as being entirely adapted to the wishes of the French plenipotentiary, and the terms of the surrender have been signed by the authorized parties.—General Beaufort arrived from Paris, in company with M. Favre this morning. He is present for the purpose of arranging the minor details of the surrender with General Von Moltke.

The Republic Recognized.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—A dispatch has arrived from Versailles, which states that an interview is in progress between Count Bismarck and M. Favre for the purpose of concluding the negotiations for peace between France and Germany.

Alsace and Loraine Ceded.

The basis on which Bismarck treats for peace includes the cession by France to Prussia of the entire province of Lorraine.

Germany recognizes the French Republic in the negotiations, and the terms when finally concluded will be as between the German Empire and the National Republican Government of France.

It is also stated that Favre has accepted the entire terms as proposed by Bismarck, and that the long delayed peace negotiations have at last been perfected and brot' to a satisfactory conclusion.

Much satisfaction is mrnifested in all circles throughout the city at the news.—The poorer classes who have suffered most by the late heavy drafts made on their numbers for the purpose of recruiting the ranks of the German army exhibit the wildest enthusiasm and delight. The joy felt at the news that the war is over is general, and the exuberance of the people finds vent in signing and mirthful greetings, which are seen and heard everywhere.

The News at Bordeaux.

Advices from Bordeaux state that the intelligence of the arrangements which have been made at Versailles for the capitulation, and of the subsequent conclusion of the negotiations between Count Bismarck and M. Favre fell like a thunderbolt on the city. The government delegation were paralyzed with astonishment and indignation at the news. A meeting was immediately convened and speeches were delivered violently denouncing the whole proceedings which had taken place at Versailles. The bitterest feeling was manifested at the step which had been thus taken by the government at Paris, without either the sanction or cognizance of the delegation at Bordeaux.

Constituent Assembly.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The armistice which has been agreed on at Versailles, in virtue of the peace negotiations, will probably last long enough for the election of the Constituent Assembly to take place, and for the assembly to meet after its organization and sanction the condition of peace which have been agreed on.

The future form of government which is in store for France has not yet been touched upon in the deliberations between Favre and Bismarck.

Bordeaux telegrams state that the city is stirred into a perfect uproar of excitement over what they consider the shameful submission of Favre and his associates. Gambetta and the government delegation have determinedly refused to recognize the negotiations which took place at Versailles and declare their intention to continue the war *a l'outrance.*

The Agreement Signed.

LONDON, San. 29.—A Versailles official dispatch has been received which states that Bismarck and Favre have signed the agreement for the

Capitulation of all the Forts

around Paris. These will, therefore, be forthwith evacuated by the French troops and

Occupied by the Germans.

An armistice, to endure for a period of three weeks, and to extend to the hostile forces on land and water, has also been concluded.

The Troops,

comprising the army of Paris, are also to remain within the city as

Prisoners of War.

They will not be permitted to pass beyond the city walls, which will be strictly guarded by German troops.

Paris to Pay 200,000,000 Francs.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 29—Midnight.—In addition to the terms of peace already telegraphed it is further stipulated that the city of Paris shall pay to the Purssian government the sum of 200,000,000 francs as indemnity for war expenses occasioned by the siege.

Election Ordered.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 29—Midnight.—Elections for the National Chambers will be held throughout France on the 8th of Febauary. The Constituent Assembly will convene in this city on the 15th of that month, when the subject of the future form of government for France will be taken up and finally decided.

Communication with Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 29—Midnight.—Late dispatches have been received from Versailles in this city. The work of occupying French forts is rapidly progressing. Forts D'Ivry, Noissy, D'Rossy, Nogent and Romainville have already been evacuated and are now fully occupied by a garrison of Prussian troops. All communication between Paris and the suburban districts lying beyond the city limits has been provisionally restricted, and military orders have been issued to that effect.

Revictualing Paris.

VERSAILES, Jan. 29—1 A. M.—It has been agreed that the city of Paris be allowed to revictual when the arms of the troops have been delivered up to the German military authorities. It has also been conceded that the French armies now in the field other than the army of Paris may retain possession of the tract of country in which they are now operating, or where they may have established themselves in military quarters, and that the districts intervening between those armies and the armies of Prussia shall be held as neutral ground while the armistice endures.

General News Summary.

The High Court of impeachment to try Governor Holden, of North Carolina, at Raleigh, and the answer to the articles of impeachment was filed.

Advertising is the key to the success of thousands of business men. The largest advertisers generally do the best business "A word to the wise is sufficient."

The Republicans of the Seventeenth Legislative district have nominated Mr. G. Howard Griffith to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Joseph M. Campbell.

A bill is before the Senate to repeal the act of February 15, 1870, entitled an act to allow writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter, generally known as the Shoeppe bill.

There are arrangements on foot in Edinburg for an imposing commemoration of the one hundreth anniversary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott, who was born on the 15th of August, 1771. and died in 1832.

The oft-disappointed Millerites of New England have set another day for "going up"—the 11th of February—and they have already commenced to get excited and enthusiastic over their contemplated journey.

An exchange sensibly remarks that a man who will take a newspaper for a length of time and then send it back refused and un paid for, would swallow a blind dog's dinner, and then stone the dog for being blind.

Rumor says that the Pope has issued orders to the priests in Alsatia and Loraine to take the Prussian side and prerach reannexation to Germany, in consideration of which help Bismarck is to restore Napoleon and Eugenie.

A Charleston merchant estimates the rice crop of the entire south in 1870-71, will be about 85,850 casks. He expects 36,500 casks from South Carolina, 28,000 from Georgia, 20,350 from Louisiana, and the remainder from North Carolina.

Accounts from the planters lead the Macon (Ga) *Telegraph* to look for heavy falling off in cotton production next year, and corresponding increase in food crops. It intimates that the cotton crop of Georgia, from all causes, will fall off 25 per cent. or upward of 100,000 bales.

A convention has been in session in Philadelphia to consider means of amending the Constitution of the United States, so as to make a direct acknowledgment of God as the ultimate scource of authority. A society was organized, Hon. Wm. Strong, President. The convention adjourned on Thursday.

Count Bismarck is receiving his share of the honors incident to the war with France. He has been made a lieutenant general by the emperor. The fact is, however, that titles do not count much with him. He will be longer known as Count Bismarck than by any of the titles conferred or that may hereafter be heaped upon him.

The London conference is being very generally ridiculed, both in England and on the continent. It is affirmed that it can do nothing, as Prussia will not agree to a discussion of the French war, and Russia will only permit it to ratify her action on the Black Sea question. So it is to be a small affiair.

Many persons are of the impression that Gen. Frank Blair's senatorial term will commence on the 4th day of March next. That is a mistake. His term commences immediately, and terminates on the 4th of March 1873. He is elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Drake, of Missouri.

The following is the full text of the bill relative to pensions, introduced and passed in the Senate

The invalid pensions of all officers, soldiers, marines and sailors of the land and naval forces and of the widows, children and dependant relatives of any of the same, granted or hereafter to be granted, under provisions of general law, and also the same provisions granted by special law not in excess of the rate provided by general law for similar cases, be and the same are hereby increased by the sum of twenty per centum thereof, to commence on March 4, 1871; provided that said increase shall cease and terminate at the expiration of five years from said last mentioned date.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate which imposes a penalty of from 30 days to one year's imprisonment for injury to graves, trees, shrubbery, &c., in cemeteries. It is to be hoped this may become a law and that the vandalism practiced in cemeteries, especially during the summer time, may cease or the vandals suffer the severest penalty of the law.

A mechanical curiosity, in the shape of a steam buggy, is on exhibition in New York. The inventor claims that it can be driven, with two persons in it, 150 miles a day upon common roads. It is light and strong, and can be managed better than any horse, and can be driven faster than any person dare to ride. The owner says he will match it against any trotting horse in the world.

The following are the instances in which individuals have paid more Income Tax than States and Territories: A. T. Stewart, the New York merchant, last year, paid more income tax than either one of twenty-seven States and Territories, and more than Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Florida, Washington, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho and Nontana combined. Mr. W. B. Astor paid more than the whole State of Vermont.

An inventory of the estate of Thaddeus Stevens has, at last, been published, and if correct and full, it must be taken to dissipate the rumor that Mr. Stevens was a man of great wealth, made illegitimately during the period of his dominant influence in Congress. It has been stated in various forms that he held a very large amount of Pacific railroad bonds. There is no such item in the inventory. The total amount of his estate is $48,616; and he had in bank $15,714, a symptom that he kept his affairs in pretty good condition.

Personal.

Brigham Young is said to be worth $8,000,000.

Mrs. Admiral Dahlgreen is writing the life of her late husband.

Hon. Thos. A. Scott has contributed $500 to the relief of the sufferers at Mifflin.

General McClellan draws two salaries, amounting in the aggregate to $25,000 annually.

Gen. Silas A. Strickland of Omaha, Nebraska, has been appointed Governor of Utah.

Hon. John Covode had nine children. The deceased left property estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

The Duke of Cambridge is about to be succeeded as commander-in-chief of the British army by Lord Napier of Magdala.

Gen. J. R. West was elected by the Louisiana legislature the other day to succeed Senator Harris in the United States Senate.

A rumor is in circulation in Berlin to the effect that the Hon. George Bancroft is to resign his ministry and return home.

Benjamin Bannan, Esq., of the *Miners' Journal*, Pottsville, has been elected a manager of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union.

Hon. Levi Sautsbury, recently elected to the United States Senate from Delaware, is a brother of the present Senator from that State.

Col. A. H. Conner, of Indiana, has accepted the appointment of Governor of Idaho Territory, and will assume the duties of that office on March 1.

Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, protests against the practice of clipping or singeing horses in the winter.

Hon. Alexander Caldwell, United States Senator elect from Kansas, was formerly a resident of Columbia, Lancaster county, and was for many years connected with the Columbia Bank.

Mrs. Lincoln was in London on the 22d ult., for the purpose of placing her son Tad at school, and having accomplished this she purposed joining her friend Mrs. Bishop Simpson, in Rome.

The Legislature of New Jersey elected Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen United States Senator from that State, to succeed Hon. A. G. Cattell, the present incumbent, whose term expires next March.

Gen. Pleasanton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is in daily receipt of a large number of letters, from all parts of the country, thanking him for his efforts to have the income tax abolished.

Among those who were prominent in the society of American Abolitionists was Thomas Garrett. On Tuesday night he breathed his last at his residence, in Wilmington, Del., at the good old age of 82 years.

In addition to a denial of the painful and scandalous story that Jenny Lind is seeking a divorce on account of the intemperance and extravagance of her husband, we now have it that a happier and better matched pair is hardly to be found in England. They reside near London, in elegant style, surrounded by all the comforts of life.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Alice Detrick, deceased.]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, living in the borough of Birmingham, on the estate of Alice Detrick, late of said borough, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

KEZIAH DETRICK,
Administratrix.

Feb. 1, 1871.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of William Wilson, deceased.]

Letters of Administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of William Wilson, late of Jackson township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT WILSON,
Administrator.

Jackson township, Jan. 18, '71.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Israel Graffius, Trustee of Elizabeth and William Stinger, hereby gives notice that he will attend at the office of Simpson & Armitage, on Monday, 20th of February, at 10 o'clock, p. m., next, for the purpose of making said distribution, where all interested may be present and heard if they see proper.

G. B. ARMITAGE,
Auditor.

Feb. 1, 1871.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp., to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 25th day of February, 1871, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Tod township, adjoining lands of John Weist, W. E. M'Murtrie, heirs of Conrad Snare, dec'd., containing 275 acres more or less, having thereon erected a log house and barn, now in possession of ——— Fisher, formerly occupied by Thomas L. Hall, Susan Morningstar, et. al., part of which is cleared.

Also, Another tract of land, situate in Hopewell township, adjoining lands of heirs of Jacob Russell, dec'd., Leonard Weaver, heirs of Wm. Stone, dec'd., et al., containing 380 acres more or less, and now in possession of Henry Clapper, Amos Myers, et. al., having thereon erected a dwelling house and other out buildings, including Rough and Ready Furnace, &c., part of said tract is cleared.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as he property of James Entrikin, with notice to all terre-tenants.

D. R. P. NEELY,
Sheriff.

Feb. 1, 1871.

New Advertisements.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.

JOHN LOGAN, Steward, in account with the Huntingdon County Alms House, from the 6th day of December, 1869, to the 6th day of December, 1870, inclusive.

DR.

To amount drawn from county treasurer on orders	$535 67
Amount received in sundry cases,	93 76
	$629 43

CR.

By sundry expenditures for use of house, as per monthly statements, numbered as follows, viz:

Statement No. 1, December 1869.

By pair pants for Galagan, (pauper),	2 00
Cash paid for travelling expenses to Huntingdon	1 25
Pope case,	
Cash paid in going to Tyrone City, in Mary Lightner's case,	5 00
Cash paid stage fare from Mt. Union,	50
" " Stamps,	75
" " Freight on tobacco,	25
" " In going to Hollidaysburg and back,	3 20
	$12 95

Statement No. 2, January 1870.

By attending court in the Mary Lightner case,	3 70
Cash paid car fare and expense for Mary Lightner,	2 45
" " For cordial for her child,	15
" " Mary Thompson for keeping Mrs Pope, (pauper),	2 00
Cash paid for stamps and paper,	80
" " going to Alexandria in the case of Benj. Jenkins,	2 50
	$11 40

Statement No. 3, February.

By going to Mifflin county in the case of the Mort family,	1 50
Cash paid it. Hartzler for eye-water,	75
" " for fare to Huntingdon, for counsel in several cases,	70
Cash paid for three meals and lodging,	1 50
" " for stamps,	60
	$5 05

Statement No. 4, March.

By expenses to Mifflin county in the Mort case,	1 50
Cash paid for cabbage seed from New York,	40
" " for stamps,	1 00
" " for one quart of rye whiskey,	1 00
" " car fare to Coffee Run in Mary Lyon's case,	1 90
Cash paid for meals and lodging (4 meals),	2 00
" " J. P. Brumbaugh for keeping Mary Lyon's three weeks,	3 00
Cash paid going to Huntingdon and Alexandria, in Robinson's case,	2 00
Cash paid for car fare,	1 10
" " car fare for Jane Hagen's, to see her son,	75
	$14 25

Statement No. 5, April.

By expenses in taking Mary Lightner to court at Huntingdon,	2 20
Cash paid for same, car and stage fare,	85
" " for one meal, Jane Hagon's at Flomming's	50
" " for stamps,	60
	$4 15

Statement No. 6. May.

By expenses and stage fare on horse collars,	50
Cash paid Newton Alexander, for one turkey,	1 00
" " for stamps,	60
" " Showalter for castrating shoats,	75
" " David Zimmerman, half day planting corn,	37
	$3 22

Statement No. 7, June.

By expenses to Huntingdon to see after Mary Moore and child,	1 20
Cash paid, car fare, to Mapleton, to see after Platt family,	20
" " for stamps,	54
	$1 94

Statement No. 8, July.

By expenses to Petersburg after Miss Campbell (pauper),	1 70
Cash paid for stamps,	45
" " for one pint whiskey,	50
	$2 65

Statement No. 9. August.

By expenses to Mapleton to see after the Pratt family,	50
Cash paid car fare to Mapleton, in the Calegan case,	50
" " William Beaty for threshing,	50
" " Miller, a way-faring pauper,	50
" " car fare, to Huntingdon, &c.,	1 90
" " for stamps,	45
" " David Zimmerman for threshing,	50
	$4 85

Statement No. 10, September.

By expenses to, and at Huntingdon, in the case, Blair county vs. Huntingdon county.	1 20
Cash paid in going after Hughs,	1 60
" " for stamps,	60
" " horse feed at Mt. Union,	25
" " for wind-mill screen,	1 70
	$5 35

Statement No. 11, October.

By expenses to Walker township, after pauper,	1 50
Cash paid Sam Wilhelm's fare, home and back,	1 10
" " pauper's dinner at Aults'	40
" " for stamps,	35
" " for pair pantaloons for pauper,	2 00
" " to Huntingdon with stove grate, and seeing pauper,	1 70
	$7 06

Statement No. 12, November.

By expenses to Huntingdon in Mrs. Watkin's case,	1 70
Cash paid freight on stove grate,	25
" " on blind bridles,	35
Cash paid for stamps,	60
" " for one pair gloves for David Irvin,	40
" " ink of Isenberg,	25
" " Sarah Couch, house labor,	1 00
" " John H. Lightner for painting,	2 00
	$6 50

ALLOWANCES.

By salary as Steward 1 year, 1 month and 6 days (6th Dec.,)	495 00
Allowance to Mrs. Logan, as Matron of House,	55 06
	$629 43

Products of Farm.

351 bushels wheat, 218 bushels oats, 150 bushels potatoes, 2000 bushels ears of corn, 6 bushels beets, 10 bushels beets, 12 bushels onions, 2000 heads of cabbage, 3 bbls. kraut, 20 tons hay, 14 (four horse) loads corn fodder, 2194 lbs pork, 336 lbs lard, 7 milch cows, 5 head young cattle, 1 breeding sow, 7 pigs, 6 shoats.

Articles Manufactured.

12 women's dresses, 35 prs pantaloons, 46 sheets, 34 chimese, 17 aprons, 27 sheets, 12 sacks, 13 sun-bon nets, 2 slips, 50 prs stockings, 11 bed-ticks, 53 pillows, 11 towels, 13 bags, 10 bolsters, 4 shrouds, 11 shirts, 9 caps, 1 pr. mittons, 11 prs suspenders, 4 pillow-ticks, 35 yds carpet, 4 vests,

Stock on Hand,

1331/4 bushels wheat, 150 bus oats, 1700 corn ears, 7 bus pointoes, 15 bus turnips, 14 (four horse) loads corn fodder, 14 tons hay, 8201 lbs pork, 10 bus beets 12 bus onions, 2000 heads cabbage, 3 bbls kraut, 336 lbs lard, 5 young cattle, 1 breeding sow, 7 pigs, 6 shoats, 4 horses, 1 broad-wheel wagon, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, 1 two horse sleigh, 1 "bob sled," hay rake, wind mill, threshing machine and fixtures, patent hay ladders, grain drill, two iron plows, 2 double-shovel plows, hillside plow, 2 cultivators, 1 (two-horse) cultivator, 6 sets horse gears, hay fork and tackling, patent cutting box, 2289 lbs beef, 935 lbs lard, 7 milch cows.

MONTHLY TABLE,

Showing Admissions, Discharges, &c., during the year.

1870.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Elopements.	Births.	Deaths.	Children Bound.	Remaining each month. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Nativity. American.	Foreign.
January, 1870	8						23	20	4	47	42	5
February, "	2				1		26	24	5	55	50	5
March, "	2	1					25	24	4	53	48	5
April, "	1	2					24	25	4	53	48	5
May, "	1	4			1		23	20	5	48	43	5
June "	1	2	2				23	20	5	48	43	5
July. "	1	2					22	20	5	47	42	5
August, "	1	1					23	20	5	48	43	5
September, "							23	20	5	48	43	5
October, "	3	1			2		20	22	6	48	43	5
November, "	2	2					22	22	6	50	45	5
December, "	3	2					22	23	6	51	45	6

Of the inmates, on December 1, 1870, 1 is colored, 5 insane, and 1 idiotic.

In testimony of the correctness of the above account and statement, we do hereunto set our hands this 6th day of December, a. d., 1870.

JOHN MILLER,
JAMES SMITH,
J. P. STEWART. } Directors of the Poor.

ATTEST: G. W. WHITAKER, Clerk.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY ALMS HOUSE, from December 6th, 1869, to December 6th, 1870, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

DR.

To amount drawn from Co. Treasury, on orders,	$471 67
John Logan, Steward, for sundries in his account	93 76
	$565 43

EXPENDITURES.

CR.

For Farm, marked File F.

By sundry persons for smithing, No 1 to 7	$ 114 57
David Smith, wages as farmer, no. 8	284 20
Daniel Isenberg, a three-years old colt, no. 9	150 00
Sundry persons for harvesting, nos, 10 to 16	47 37
Frank Harmony, labor on farm, no. 17	128 22
Sundry persons for sundries, nos. 18 to 39	262 58
	$1036 94

For Provisions, marked File P.

By sundry persons for 4381 lbs beef, no. 1 to 14	$336 08
" " " 4156 " pork, no 15 to 21	495 50
Kerr & Withington, Book, and Jacobs, summer meat, no 22 to 26	65 24
Sundry persons to sundries, no 27 to 31	26 94
	$923 76

For Merchandise, marked File M.

By W. A. Fraker, merchandise, no 1 to 11	$ 870 71
W. B. Leas, " no 12 to 13	269 50
W. H. Brewster " no 14	46 32
Sundry persons, " no 15 to 18	128 18
	$1320 71

Out Door Expenses, marked File O. D.

By relief afforded in six cases continuous during the year, no 1 to 6	$ 520 00
Relief in several cases, less than a year, no 7 to 38	385 85
Relief in numerous cases, without regard to time, no 38 to 64	267 33
Sundry Physicians, out-door medical servies, no 65 to 74	194 25
Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, 34 weeks and 2 days board and medical care of W. Norris, no 75	130 75
Blair Co. Alms House, keeping paupers, no 76	42 30
Mifflin " " " no 77	522 25
Wilson & Oburn, provisions for R. M'Ginnly, no 78	52 10
Jackson Harmon, out-door services, no 79 to 81	29 00
Adam Heeter, " " no 82 to 83	44 00
John Miller, " " no 84 to 87	97 10
James Smith, " " no 88 to 89	41 00
	$2132 99

Miscellaneous and Incidentals, marked File I.

By sundry persons, publishing report, no 1 to 3	$ 90 00

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, February 1, 1871.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Standing Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

Arrapahoe Tribe, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

Post 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.

Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

The Webster an Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Planket. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. O'Halleran. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention---Home-Made and Stolen.

Horse flesh is suffering.

Coming—Valentine day.

Bridal chambers—Harness rooms.

Still smokes—The Mifflintown ruins.

The year 1871 will have 53 Sundays.

There are twelve prisoners in our jail.

Indiana county wants a normal school.

Pottsville children have the scarlet fever.

The Cambria *Freeman* is five years old.

Musical—The jingle of the "merry bells."

Something new—The "the dish-cloth elegraph."

This neighborhood was "snowbound" on Saturday last.

A red wolf was shot in Schuylkill county the other day.

Philipsburgers are going to bore for oil near that place.

The receipts and expenditures will appear next week.

A railroad from Bloomfield to Newport is being agitated.

Out in force—The shovel-brigade on Saturday evening.

Philadelphia is to have four hundred additional policemen.

A spanking team—Capt. Burchinell's match sorrels. 'Glang.

Five persons were immersed in Roaring Spring, Sabbath a week ago.

Buy only from those whose names are found in our advertising columns.

Bedford Lutherans intend erecting a new church edifice the coming summer.

A lady in this place "acknowledges the corn"—four or five of 'em on one foot.

Johnstown talks of establishing an agricultural and industrial association in that place.

The Vigilant fire company of Altoona will dedicate their new engine house on the 22d inst.

A young lady, laboring under a severe attack of the "Honolula humap," wriggled past our office on Monday last.

A Johnstowner named Piercy was found dead in his bed at a hotel in Cumberland, Md., on Monday morning week.

Female pickpockets all wear the convenient Arab shawls. They fold their shawls like the Arabs, and silently steal away.

Philadelphia's champion rough, the notorious Jim Haggarty, was killed in a New York den on Tuesday night of last week.

Mrs. Ruth T. Ross has been elected one of the board of directors of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkesbarre. Courage, ladies.

Petitions are in circulation in several counties of the State, asking that constables be elected for the same terms as justices of the peace.

The Methodist congregation of Bedford intends dedicating the basement of their new church on the 5th inst. Rev. Dr. Desheals is to conduct the exercises.

The very latest of ultra-fashionable ladies is to have their boots and shoes padded at the instep, so as to give to the foot at that point a high and graceful curve.

The editor of the Lewistown *Democrat* will start a new paper in that place, about the first of April, to be called "Fast Line Jottings." The new sheet will be independent in politics.

A very bounteous dispensation of Divine grace has been experienced in the Lutheran church of this place and the indications are that the revival will be continued throughout the week.

Our old friend of the Benton *Standard* will please accept "renewed assurances of our distinguished consideration" for the handsome compliment paid the Journal. Designate your poison, Barr.

An act imposing not less than thirty days' nor more than one year's imprisonment for injury to graves, trees, shrubbery, etc., in cemeteries, has been introduced in the State Senate. It should become a law.

S. T. Brown, Esq., informs us that if any parties desire to go into the manufacturing business, in this place, he will erect a suitable building for the purpose, on the railroad, and rent it for a reasonable rent. This is business.

James Dodson, of Greenfield township, Blair county, frequently hunts for rabbits. On such occasions he has a large cat that accompanies him and it is more successful in driving rabbits out of brush heaps than his hounds. 'Scat!

Lizzie Miller, aged 12 years, living in Johnstown, was burned to death, on the 20th ult., by a coal oil explosion. Her mother was absent at the time, but it is pretty clear the child was trying the fatal experiment of pouring coal oil upon the fire.

Advertise in the Journal if you wish to prosper in business, and subscribe for the paper for your wife and children to read if you wish to make them happy. A home without a good local paper in it, is almost as poorly off as a well without pump or bucket.

A young lady in Indiana was frozen to death during the last cold spell, while out sleigh riding with a young man. A young man who can't keep a girl from freezing when he has her in a sleigh all to himself, should be punished to the full extent of the law. That bashful young man should be compelled to freeze himself.

Approaching—The season for public sales. It is needless for us to say that we are fully prepared to do sale bills in a superior style, as our reputation in this line is established, but we can inform the public that we have one of the most complete job offices between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and that our facilities for doing all kinds of work are unsurpassed by any office in the State. We have secured the services of a first-class job printer and are prepared to do anything in the jobbing line at Philadelphia prices. Give us a call.

The Growth of Huntingdon.—The growth of our borough during recent years, the prospects of its continued improvement and expansion, and the means by which its extent and importance may be increased, are topics of frequent discussion among our citizens and in which all of our people seem to be interested. We believe that subjects, to which so much importance is attached, are well worthy of some attention in these columns, and that we cannot give place to anything more valuable, in a local point of view, than a retrospect of our late progress, and some suggestions as to the manner in which our advantages and resources may be most rapidly developed and improved and the greatest general prosperity secured.

It requires no effort of memory to recollect the time when Huntingdon was in size a mere village, surpassed in spirit and enterprise by many neighboring country villages; when like a wagon with the lock applied to its wheels, it seemed as difficult to move backward as forward; when *Standing Still* was a more appropriate name than "Standing Stone." Those of our oldest citizens, who were born about the time the first foundation was laid here, might have believed that they had lived to see Huntingdon a *finished* town, but this delusion cannot longer exist. It has been driven from intelligent minds by the light of passing events.

The spirit of improvement commenced to revive about the close of the war. At that time "the town" lay east of Charles street, and although the borough limits extended more than a mile further west, those who had ventured to build beyond that street were looked upon as irretrievably lost in the country. That part was regarded as too distant for the residence of any but the few whose business called them in that direction and those who had no business anywhere.

It is not strange, therefore, that the men who then had capital to invest in fine houses preferred to build in the old town. The cheapness at which lots could be obtained in West Huntingdon was the inducement that first led people to buy there. Many purchasers, whose object was to secure homes within their means, scarcely imagined, that at this early day, their property, not including improvements, would be worth from two hundred to four hundred per cent. more than it cost them. So rapid was its increase in value that men of wealth, taste and foresight became anxious to be owners there and were willing to pay six hundred, eight hundred and even a thousand dollars, for lots that sold five years ago, for two hundred dollars each. The result of this is that West Huntingdon is to-day, as far as it has progressed, more beautiful and attractive in appearance than Old Huntingdon. The buildings on Washington street, from Fulton to Locust, in the former, a distance of five squares, are, as a class, superior to those on Hill street, from St. Clair to Charles, in the latter, also a distance of five squres.

But if West Huntingdon had never been built, and no other improvements had been made than those in the Old Town, our people would have just reason for pride. Our finest structures have been the work of a few years past, while in the northern part of the borough and in Oneida township, which is in fact but a suburb of Huntingdon, the comfortable dwellings that have been built, or are in process of erection, are scarcely less numerous than in West Huntingdon.

That we have commenced another year that will be more remarkable than any preceding one, for the growth and progress of Huntingdon, is the opinion of the intelligent portion of our community. Capitalists are turning their attention to this place for opportunities of investment, and prices are offered for lands in this vicinity, which by the short-sighted, are considered extravagant. But we may safely conclude that those, who have the money to dispose of, are wiser than the ones who cannot see how it is to be profitably invested here.

The relative facilities offered by different points in this State for the establishment of manufactures are at the present time being carefully inquired into and compared. Between several towns a warm rivalry has sprung up as to which possesses the greatest advantages in this respect. Harrisburg and Lebanon are discussing their comparative merits and competing for the location of contemplated works. The argument of one is that it is situated in the midst of a vast iron ore region and that iron manufactures can be more successfully and cheaply carried on there than in the neighboring town. The other insists that the railroad systems, of which it is the centre, afford conveniences for the transportation of coal, lumber and iron, which the first is deficient in. Thus disinterested parties are convinced that neither offers all the inducements necessary to make it the seat of extensive manufactures. Where can we find a combination of the advantages claimed by both these towns? Certainly at Huntingdon. Our ore fields cover the whole county. In the western, southern and southeastern parts they are inexhaustible. They extend from the Juniata river, opposite Huntingdon, to the Maryland line. We have also coal in abundance. *After we finish the under-mining of Broad Top*, though our prophets have not told us when that will be, the Clearfield, Centre and Allegheny regions will still be open to us. Our railroad facilities are as good as could be desired, and are soon to be added to by the completion of the road from Mt. Dallas to Bridgeport, and, we hope, by the making of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek and the Buffalo and Washington roads, the latter traversing the country from the Fulton county line to Mount Union. The proposed enlargement of the Pennsylvania canal is also a project the value of which we will not attempt to predict.

We are unsurpassed in everything but enterprise. And as we lack originality, we might well follow the example set us by the town of Columbia. There the citizens, by public meetings, the appointment of committes, the wide publication and circulation of their proceedings, and other means, are attracting the attention of manufactures to that place. Owners of available sites for machine shops, furnaces, mills, and other works are offering to contribute lands and to sell more at fair prices, and the probability is that Columbia, with not half the advantages, will soon be far ahead of Huntingdon.

The difficult question to determine and the one which is most likely to divide the moneyed men, is in what particular place in or about the borough should manufacturing establishments be located. We have conflicting personal interests and men who are selfish enough to think that whatever is for their individual benefit should be adopted. Such persons are more injurious than useful. They must take back seats in the advance our barough is destined to make. Our factories, furnaces and rolling-mills must be erected at the points which offer the best facilities and which will insure the greatest return for the money to be invested. If West Huntingdon is such a place, let it be selected. If water power, that untiring worker, taking neither food nor fuel, is required, it can be found in extent beyond all necessity, between the canal and river, below Burchinell's planing mill. If superior advantages are offered on the other side of the Juniata, let that be the place for improvements. Each must so far ignore what seems to be best for himself as to co-operate harmonously in measures intended for the general good. Until this is done the locks so long applied to the wheels will not be removed.

A Hint.—Instead of getting your old overcoat done up, give it away. You have worn it long enough and it is now too shabby for you, but it will make some poor fellow warm and grateful all winter. Get yourself a new one at Wannamaker & Brown's Oak Hall.

Great Discovery of Hematite Ore at Orbisonia.—The article which appeared in the Journal of the 18th ult., has drawn out the following letter from one of the best informed citizens of the lower end of the county upon the subject of the late Ore discoveries in the neighborhood of Orbisonia. We present it to our readers with pleasure, and hope others will take similar interest in demonstrating the resources of their respective neighborhoods:

"I like the spirit of enterprise you show in your paper in encouraging the manufacturing interests of the community, and particularly the iron interest. I read with pleasure, an article in your paper on the 18th ult., speaking of the town of Huntingdon as a good place for manufacturing purposes. This is my idea exactly, and I have told the people of Huntingdon so, frequently.

"You speak of the ores in Woodcock Valley and in Tussey's Mountain, and mention something of the ores near Orbisonia. I will give you a description of this part of the county and of the deposits of ore that have come under my notice. The same kind of ore is to be found here that is in Woodcock Valley. There is a vein of 36 inches running through the Black Log Mountain, some 600 feet above the water level, which we have worked. This vein is on our lands for eight miles. The Black Log Mountain runs parallel with Tussey's Mountain. This ore makes iron of a cold short character. There is fully as much of it here as there is in Woodcock Valley.

"But the mineral wealth of this end of the county lies principally in the deposites of Hemotite Ore which is in great abundance. The discovery of this ore has been made within the last three years. We have found it on, I may say, hundreds of acres within the last month. I have come on a vein of it seven feet in thickness, and we have tested it for some 400 feet in depth. This ore is the most valuable of any in the State—it makes a very strong iron and is very much sought after for the purpose of mixing with other ores that are not so strong.

"Huntingdon county has an abundance of ore and coal and is no doubt destined to be a great iron county at some future day; all that is required, is, that the people become interested for the good of the county and for future generations. There is a large quantity of coal land on the east side of Broad Top, and the coal can only be taken out on that side. It looks as though a railroad would be built from East Broad Top to the Pennsylvania Central and run through this Valley. Should this be the case it will be a great thing for this county and for your town. In order to make good iron, different kinds of ore ought to be used, and all the ores which are necessary, as well as coal and lime stone, are within easy distances of Huntingdon. Our ores contain from 45 to 54 per cent. of pure metal.

"It seems to me that if the people of Huntingdon county do not wish to invest in the manufacturing business themselves, they should take some action by which their resources can be made known to those who would do something towards developing them. There is certainly no better locality in the State for the manufacturing of iron than the town of Huntingdon."

Attempted Murder.—On Friday morning the tranquility of our city was disturbed by the report that an assault, with intent to kill, had been made upon Andrew Feay, an employee in the New Car Shops of the P. R. R. Co., in the First Ward, by a man named Hamilton Starr, employed in the machine shop. Shortly after the employees of the shops had assembled for the purpose of commencing their daily avocations, Hamilton Starr entered the Car shop and inquired for Andrew Feay. The latter was working under a car in close proximity, and was pointed out to him. Advancing towards Feay, Starr deliberately took aim at him and fired, whereupon the assailed, seeing the danger to which his life was exposed, turned and fled, rapidly followed by his assailant, who was all the while firing, the employees joining in the chase, and endeavoring to get possession of the revolver, now in the hands of a man whose heart seemed to be on fire, and whose demoniacal expression caused not a few who witnessed the tragedy, to craze with fear and excitement. In an adjoining shop, a ball from the revolver had the effect of bringing Feay to the ground, whereupon his assailant rushed upon him in his helpless condition, and fired several shots before the spectators of the awful scene could succeed in extricating Feay from his perilous situation.

Feay was immediately conveyed to his residence, on Eleventh avenue, and Dr. Fay summoned. Upon examination of the wounds it was discovered that five of the shots fired had taken effect. Two entering the back of the neck and passing out at the mouth, two entering the shoulder, and the other entering the arm. The Doctor was of the opinion that the wounds would not prove fatal, and we since learn, that under the care of his skillful physician, Feay has so far recovered as to be able to walk in his room.

After committing the deed, Starr surrendered himself to Mr. Levi Geesey, and was taken before Alderman McCormick, for a hearing. He was subsequently placed in the lock-up until a commitment was made out, when he was given in charge of two-police officers *who had him heavily ironed* and conveyed to prison, at Hollidaysburg, to await the result of Feay's wounds.—*Altoona Tribune.*

The Pennsylvania House in Patterson, Burned to the Ground.—Another disastrous fire occurred in our place on Monday of this week. A little before 11 o'clock, a. m., of that day the roof of Mackey's Pennsylvania House, near the railroad, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was at once given, and the citzens of both towns flocked to the place. It was soon apparent that the Hotel property could not be saved, and the efforts of those present were directed to saving the personal property and and the adjoining buildings. The engine repaired by our authorities since the late fire done effective work. It was a calm day, the snow was falling fast, water in abundance was convenient—which added to the constant, indefatigable labors of hundreds of men and women, prevented the fire from spreading. The losses sustained, as far as we received them, are as follows:

F. M. Mackey, hotel, valued at $6,000, insured for $3,400 in the Lycoming company.

Wm. Young, occupant, personal property, loss $6,000 no insurance.

J. Pennel, store goods, loss $2,500, fully insured.

Mrs. Mickey, personal property, loss $600, no insurance.

Wm. Wright, loss to building and personal property $1,000, insured in Lebanon company.

Besides these, the personal property was removed from the following dwellings, and were more or less injured: F. Roam, Mr. Loudenslager, D. A. Doughman, Mrs. Hanneman.

The Lewistown fire company was sent for, but owing to the engine breaking down did not arrive in time.

The fire was undoubtedly accidental, and no blame is attached to any one.—*Juniata Rep. of last week.*

A Pretty Ornament.—A pretty ornament may be obtained by suspending an acorn by a piece of thread tied around it, within half an inch of the surface of some water contained in a vase, tumbler, or saucer, and allowing it to remain undisturbed for several weeks. It will soon burst open, and small roots will seek the water; a straight and tapering stem, with beautiful glossy green leaves, will shoot upward and present a very pleasant appearance. Chestnut trees may be grown this manner but their leaves are not so beautiful as those of the oak. The water should be changed once a month, taking care to suply water of the same warmth; bits of charcoal added to it will prevent the water from souring. If the leaves turn yellow, put a grain of nitrate of amonia in the vessel which holds the water, and it will renew their luxuriance.

Go to A. R. Stewart & Co., and buy one of their Silver light or organd oil Burners. 2m·

"The Huntidgdon Journal, makes a very creditable appearance. It is a good sized paper, printed on new type throughout and shows good editorial ability. J. R. Durborrow is the editor who handles the goose quill or its substitute, the steel pen, with grace and ease. While we can praise the general make up of the paper, we cannot admire the taste displayed in the selection of its head. Oh! such a head!"—*Bellefonte Republican.*

Oh, don't go on so! We can stand the flattery; yes, it is "done up *brown*," but such a "headless howl" "over our head" is more than we can bear. But all we can say in justification, is, that it is a "head as is a head," and that the Journal's "head is level," and we mean to do our "level best" to keep it so.

New Goods.—Spring is coming on rapidly, and our present stock of goods must be sold, regardless of cost, to make place for new supplies of spring goods. Now is the time for bargains. Our stock is large, and such goods as Furs, Blankets, Shawls, and in fact all woolen goods must be sold befor warm weather. Call and see our stock, and we feel satisfied that you cannot fail to buy when you learn our prices. We have also a large stock of Boots, Shoes and Clothing, and all kinds of Gents. furnishing goods.

1t. S. B. Chaney & Co.

Dr. Thomas H. Burrowes.—This gentleman having been greatly prostrated by the labors connected with the winding up of the year of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, which closed in December, 1870, and of which he is President, has since been in a somewhat critical condition of health. We are pleased to learn, however, that he is becoming gradually restored and that the college, for the year '71, will re-open as heretofore announced under his direction, on Friday the 10th of February.

The following lines are supposed to have been written by an editor who was insane, for certainly no sane man could dream anything so improbable:

"I had a dream the other night,
When everything was still;
I dreamed that each subscriber
Came up and paid his bill;
Each wore a look of honesty,
And smiles were around each eye,
As they handed over the stamps
They yelled, "How's that for high?"

As an evidence of the growth of the town, four or five years ago, a stock of one or two thousand rolls of wall paper would supply all demand, but for the coming spring trade, J. C. Blair's Book Store has on the way almost *fifteen thousand rolls*, and expects to sell every bolt before three months, if low prices and a superior quality of goods will do it; go and look for yourselves after the Spring opens.

Norway Oats.—The undersigned offer for sale, 50 bushel *genuine* Norway Oats. These were brought into the county about two years ago, by an enterprising farmer and offered reasonably. Those wishing to try these celebrated Oats are requested to call, or send in their orders as soon as possible.

GLAZIER & BRO.

Jan. 18,'71tf.

Marriages.

JONES—DUFFIELD.—On the 19th ult., by Rev. J. E. Kearney, Mr. Alonzo W. Jones to Miss Mary J. Duffield, both of Shade Valley.

Philadelphia Market.
Jan 31, 1871.

Extra family flour,	$7 00
Superfine flour,	5 56
Fancy brands,	8 00
Rye flour,	5 00
Corn Meal,	4 00
White wheat per bu.,	1 40
Red Wheat,	1 65
Corn,	80
Rye,	95
Oats.	56

Huntingdon Market.
Feb. 1, 1871.

White wheat flour,	$7 25
Red wheat flour,	7 00
White wheat per bu,	1 35
Red wheat,	1 25
Rye,	80
Corn,	70
Oats'	40
Butter per pound,	35
Eggs per dozen,	25

Miscellaneous.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

Farm for Sale
The undersigned offers at private sale, a valuable farm, situated in Union township, four miles from Mapleton, containing 120 acres, two-thirds of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a Log House, a bank barn and other necessary out buildings and an orchard of bearing trees, with a never-failing spring and running water in almost every field. The land is of a good grain-growing quality, and the location a desirable one. JAMES D. QUARRY.

Nov. 23, '70-2m*

Town Lots
In West Huntingdon for Sale.

Buy Lots From First Hands at

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Purchasers desiring to build, can have very liberal terms as to payments.

Now is the time to invest.

Apply to R. ALLISON MILLER.

Jan. 4, '71.

Hotel for Rent.
The undersigned offers for rent the property of John S. Weston, deceased, situate in the village of Mapleton. The property embraces about ten acres, and has erected thereon a large and convenient Hotel; with stable and buildings attached. Also, a Blacksmith Shop, which will be rented, with a complete sett of Blacksmith's Tools. Possession given on the 1st of April, 1871.

For further information inquire of

A. W. SWOOPE,
Agent for the Widow and Heirs.

January 4, 1871.-3t.

Fresh Arrival of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner. GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

Miscellaneous.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

MARCH & BRO. would notify all parties knowing themselves indebted to come at once for settlement, as we would rather settle our own accounts than leave them in the hands of another for collection. If not convenient to pay cash at settlement, notes will be received at fair rates. Our books must be squared up.

MARCH & BRO.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.-2w

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

Dissolution.
Notice is hereby given that the firm of Cook, Sheets & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Isaac N. Sheets, will continue the business at the old stand. The accounts due the late firm will be settled at the old office of Cook, Sheets & Co., in Dudley. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call as early as possible and settle.

COOK, SHEETS & CO.

Dudley, Dec. 14, 1870-3t.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH,
R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON, (late John Bare & Co.:)
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
CAPITAL, PAID UP $50,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

The unfinished business of the late firm of John Bare & Co. will be completed by The Union Bank of Huntingdon. C. C. NORTH, Cashier.

January 4, 1871.

MONEY CANNOTBUY IT!
FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.
THE DIAMOND GLASSES,
MANUFACTURED BY
J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.,

Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all celebrated Opticians of the World to be the

MOST PERFECT,

Natural, Artificial help to the human eye ever known They are ground under their own supervision, from minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

The Scientific Principle on which they are constructed brings the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., peculiar to all others in use. *They are Mounted in the Finest Manner*, in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose. *Their Finish and Durability*

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless bearing their trade mark stamped on every frame.

AARON STEWART, Jeweler and Optician, is Sole Agent for Huntingdon, Pa., from whom they can only be obtained. These goods are not supplied to peellers, at any price. [June15,'70y

1871. 1871.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

TO THE

PITTSBURGH DAILY DISPATCH,

One of the LARGEST, LIVLIEST and most WIDELY CIRCULATED PAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE DAILY DISPATCH

Is printed from new type, on fine white paper is independent in politics, and contains THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS of matter, embracing

The Latest News by Telegraph,
The Most Reliable Market Reports,
The Latest Cable Telegrams,
The Fullest Local Redorts,

With the Latest News by mail, including the most interesting Personal and Political Items, full Telegraph Market Reports from all Points of Importance, East and West, and much other matter of an entertaining and instructive character.

The DISPATCH is furnished by mail at $8 00 a year, or may be had from our agents every morning in any town or village within one hundred and fifty miles of Pittsburgh at Fifteen Cents a Week.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.

A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

In issuing their Prospectus for 1871, it affords the Publishers gratification to be able to state that their WEEKLY, like their DAILY, enters upon the new year under flattering auspices. It has been enlarged to more than double its former size, and now contains

THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS

Of matter, printed on clear new type, making it one of the handsomest, as it long has been one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, Weeklies in the country.

It contains all the Latest News of the day—Political, Commercial and General, and as an entertaining and receptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Is not excelled by any paper in the State. The WEEKLY DISPATCH is furnished to single subscribers at $1 50, or in clubs of 10 to one address at $1 each, with a free paper to the party getting up the club.

Subscribers may remit us by mail, either in bills or by Postoffice order, which is the safer mode. Postmasters receiving subscriptions for the DISPATCH, either Daily or Weekly, are authorized to retain 20 per cent. on our published ratts, for single subscribers, or 10 per cent. on our club rates of ten papers for $10.

THE SUNDAY DISPATCH

A CHOICE FAMILY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO

NEWS, LITERATURE, PERSONAL

AND POLITICAL GOSSIP, &c.

Is published every Sunday morning, and is one of the most entertaining, instructive and readable journals published.

THE SUNDAY DISPATCH

Is furnished to single subscribers, by mail, at $2 00 and to clubs of ten or over, at $1 50 each per annum. Address

O'NEILL & ROOK,

Publishers of Daily, Weekly and Sunday Dispatch

(DISPATCH IRON BUILDINGS.)

67 AND 69 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jan.18,1871.

Miscellaneous.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This Institution will re-open for Spring Term, 1871, of twenty-four (24) weeks, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH. For general circular catalogue and other information, address

THOS. H. BURROWES, Pres't,
Agricultural College P. O.,
jan25. Centre Co., Pa.

EASTON BLAKE. M. MARION M'NEIL.

HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.

BLAKE & M'NEIL,

(Successor to J. M. Cunningham & Son.)

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

Iron and Brass Castings,

made in a first-class Foundry. We have always on hand all kinds of Plow and Stove Castings, Wash Kettles, Cellar Windows, Grates, Coal-hole Castings for pavements, Window weights of all sizes and weights, Pipe joints, Sled and Sleigh Soles, Wagon-boxes, Machine Castings, for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.

We are prepared to furnish

HEATERS AND IRON FENCES

of the most improved styles, oven doors and frames, door sills, and in fact everything made in this line.

We have a large stock of patterns, and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than can be had in the country. Having a good drill, we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.

Office in Leister's new building, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

FARMERS AND CATTLE DEALERS

Only *one trial* is asked for, after which you will *never be without it!*

The greatest and only *warranted* Cattle Medicine in the market, you find in Wittich's Radical Rinderpest Remedy, in three

DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

No. 1, Against any sickness of the Cattle, like Cold, Cough, Hardening of the Udder, Rotten Hoof etc. Every Farmer should keep it always on hand,

No. 2, Against Lung disease, etc., and No. 3, against the horrible Rinderpest or Cattle plague. The No. 1, used in time will prevent any outbreak of the pestilence.

Full directions on each bottle, and by using it strictly according to them, *the cure is warranted!* Price $2 per bottle. Manufactured only by the Inventor.

Dr. Fr. WITTICH,
964, North 8th Street
Philadelphia.

For sale at S. S. Smith's Drug Store Huntingdon,

Agent for Huntingdon Co., Penn'a.

Dec. 14-2m-*

USE THE RED HORSE POWDERS.

Horses cured of Glanders.—Aaron Snyder, U. S. Assistant Assessor, Mount Ætna, Pa. C. Bacon, Livery Stable, Sunbury. Horses cured of Founder.—Wolf & Wilhelm, Danville, Pa.; A. Ellis, Merchant, Washingtonville, Pa.; A. Sloanaker, Jersey. Horses cured of Lung Fever.—Hess & Brother, Lewisburg, Pa. Horses cured of Colic.—Thomas Clingan, Union county, Pa. Hogs cured of Cholera.—H. Barr, H. & A. Coldwallader. Cows cured.—Dr. J. M'Cleery, H. M'Cormick, Milton, Pa. Chickens cured of Cholera and Gapes.—Dr. U. Q. Davis, Dr. D T. Kreps, C. W. Stigker, John & James Finney. Hundreds more could be cited whose Stock was saved by using the Red Horse Powder. Send for circulars of the wonderful cures performed. Prepared by Cyrus Brown, Druggist, Chemist and Horseman, Broadway, Milton, Pa.

Dec. 7, 1870.

WILLIAM I. STEEL,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Has removed to his New Rooms, on Main stree three doors east of the "Washington House," where he has ample room and facilities, and is now prepared to accommodate his old customers, and all others who may desire anything in his line of trade.

Plain and Fancy Buggy Harness,
Carriage, Tug, and Yankee Harness,
Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c.,

always on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Also, a good assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Bells.

Having had twenty-five years practical experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment.

Work warranted and Repairing neatly done.

Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1870.

BRIDGFS TO BUILD.

The Commissoners of Huntingdon county, will receive proposals for building a bridge across Trough Creek, near Cook's mill, in Tod township, on Monday, the 6th day of February 1871, up to 1 o'clock. Height of abutments 7 feet above low water mark.

Also, They will receive proposals to the same time and place, for building a bridge across Trough Creek, near the late residence of Christian Miller, in Cass township. Height of abutments 8 feet above low water mark.

Both bridges to be open canal truss bridges, 58 feet long. Plan and specifications in the Commissioners' office.

By order of the Commissioners.

HENRY W. MILLER.
Clerk.

Jan. 18, '71.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

THE STATE JOURNAL.

THE WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL

Was established at Harrisburg to supply a want long felt in all parts of the State. No effort will be spared to make it an acceptable weekly visitor to the intelligent families of Pennsylvania. It will be devoted to Independent Journalism, will defend and advocate the rights and interests of the people and will assist every effort to advance the religious educational, moral and social condition of humanity. So long as the Republican party continues to be, as it now is, more than any other political organization, the enactor and defender of liberal and impartial laws, the protector of American Labor, the promotor of American Manufactures, and the leader in all great reforms, the Journal will advocate its principles and defend its policies.

The mining and manufacturing interests of the State, and the rights of the laboring men employed therein, shall always find favor in these columns. National and State measures proposed and enacted for the protection of American industry will ever be urged, advocated, and defended. The latest news, political, commercial, agricultural and social from all parts of the world, will be published weekly.

The proceedings of the Legislature throughout the session will be reported fully and promptly, so that the readers of the Journal may know what is transpiring at the State Capital. The Weekly Journal, like the Daily, is a first-class newspaper, thoroughly sound in politics, education, temperance and religion. It is a good agricultural paper, a good educational paper, a good temperance paper, a good religious paper, a good family newspaper.

The Journal is published by the "Harrisburg Printing Association," a corporation chartered by the Legislature, and composed of gentlemen of ample means, whose sole purpose is to publish a first class newspaper for Pennsylvania. The best talent and the ablest writers have been employed to conduct the affairs, and contribute to the columns of The Journal.

Send for specimen copies of Daily and Weekly.

The club rates have been placed low, so that all may secure the paper at the smallest possible cost.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR WEEKLY.
(Invariably in advance.)

1 copy, one year,		$ 2 00
5 copies,	"	9 00
10 "	" to one address	15 00
10 "	" to names of subscribers	16 00
20 "	" to one address	28 00
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STATE JOURNAL,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm, and Household.

The Old Pennsylvania Farmer.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

Well—well! this is comfort, now—the day
is mild as May,
And yet 'tis March the twentieth, or twenty-first, to-day;
And Reuben plows the hill for corn; I
thought it would be tough,
But now I see the furrows turned, I guess
it's dry enough.

I don't half live, penned up in doors, the
stove's not like the sun,
When I can't see how things go on, I think
they're badly done:
I might have farmed till now, I think—
one's family is so queer—
As if a man can't oversee who's in his
eightieth year.

Father, I mind, was eighty-five before he
gave up his;
But he was dim o' sight, and crippled with
the rheumatiz.
I followed in the old, steady way, so he
was satisfied;
But Reuben likes new-fangled things and
ways I can't abide.

I'm glad I built this southern porch; my
chair seems easy here;
I haven't seen as fine a spring this five and
twenty years!
And now time goes around so quick!—a
week, I would have sworn,
Since they were husking on the flat, and
now they plough for corn!

When I was young, time had for me a lazy
ox's pace,
But now it's like a blooded horse, that
means to win the race.
And yet I can't fill out my days, I tire
myself with naught;
I'd rather use my legs and hands than
plague my head with thought.

There's Marshall, too, I see from here; he
and his boys again;
Why don't they take the lower field? that
one is poor and thin.
A coat of lime it ought to have, but they're
a doless set:
They think swamp-mud's as good, but we
shall see what corn they get!

Across the level, Brown's new place begins
to make a show;
I thought he'd have to wait for trees, but,
bless me how they grow!
They say it's fine—two acres filled with
evergreens and things;
But so much land! it worries me, for not
a cent it brings.

He has the right, I don't deny, to please
himself that way,
But 'tis a bad example set, and leads young
folks astray;
Book-learning gets the upper hand and
work gets slow and slack.
And they that come long after us will find
things gone to rack.

Now Reuben's on the other side, his team
comes back again;
I know how deep he sets the share, I see
the horses strain;
I had that field so clean of stones, but he
must plow so deep,
He'll have it like the turnpike soon, and
scarcely fit for sheep.

If father lived, I'd like to know what he
would say to these,
New notions of the younger men, who farm
by chemistries,
There's different stock and other grass;
there's patent plough and cart—
Five hundred dollars for a bull; it would
have broke his heart.

The maples must be putting out; I see a
something red.
Down yonder where the clearing laps
across the meadow's head.
Swamp-cabbage grown beside the run; the
green is good to see,
But wheat's the color, after all, that cheers
and livens me.

They think I have an easy time, no need
to worry now—
Sit in the porch all day and watch them
mow, and sow, and plow;
Sleep in the summer in the shade, in winter in the sun—
I'd rather do the thing myself, and know
just how it's done!

Well—I suppose I'm old, and yet 'tis not
so long ago
When Reuben spread the swath to dry,
and Jesse learned to mow,
And William raked, and Isreal hoed, and
Joseph pitched with me,
But such a man as I was then, my boys
will never be!

I don't mind William's hankering for lectures and for books;
He never had a farming knack—you'd
see it in his looks:
But handsome is that handsome does, and
he is well to do;
'Twould lase my mind if I could say, the
same of Jesse, too.

There's one black sheep in every flock, so
there must be in mine,
But I was wrong that second time his bond
to undersign;
It's less than what his share will be—but
there's the interest;
In ten years more, I might have had two
thousand to invest.

There's no use thinking of it now, and
yet it makes me sore;
The way I've slaved and saved, I ought to
count a little more,
I never lost a foot of land, and that's a
comfort sure,
And if they do not call me rich, they
cannot call me poor.

Well, well! ten thousand times I've
thought the things I'm thinking now;
I've thought them in the harvest field and
in the clover-mow;
And sometimes I get tired of them, and
wish I'd something new—
But this is all I've seen and known; so
what's a man to do?

'Tis like my time is nearly out; of that I'm
not afraid;
I never cheated any man and all my debts
are paid,
They call it rest that we shall have; but
work would do no harm;
There can't be rivers there, and fields,
without some sort of farm.

—*Hearth and Home.*

Washes For Fruit Trees.

Twice a year, at least, every fruit in the orchard should be washed with some liquid, strong enough to destroy the eggs and pupæ of insects, and the roots and spores of mosses and fungi. In using caustic lye for the destruction of bark lice, several persons have killed their trees, as sometimes the bark turns black and peels off after the application of this wash, and the death of the tree follows. Lime whitewash is recommended by some persons, but it is unsightly and disapproved of by the most experienced fruit growers; soap suds are harmless, but are too mild for the purpose for which the application is required. The most suitable was his a solution of common sal-soda in the proportion of one pound of soda to a gallon of water. Rain water is the best for this purpose. This wash will not injure the bark, but will kill the eggs or pupæ of insects, and will clear away mosses, etc. It will remove bark and produce a healthy surface.—*Western Rural.*

Educational.

A Few Suggestions.

There are indications at present, in some quarters, of an increasing desire for more efficient educational facilities for the *masses*, and the future looks hopeful. Our present common school system was a great improvement upon the previously existing plan, and accomplished much good, but in this rapidly progressive age it is inadequate to the work to be done. The system was opposed at its introduction, by deep-seated prejudice, the offspring of ignorance and penuriousness. It has been modified and supplemented till it has become a system of incongruities, difficult to understand by those whose duty it is to administer it and cumbrous in its application.

It would be well to *revise* and *codify* the existing laws, repeal useless and inconsistent parts, and supply others that are needed to render it more efficient. Since the common school system was introduced into Pennsylvania our civil laws have been twice revised and codified, and the same has been done with our criminal laws; and now public opinion calls for a convention to revise, alter and amend the Constitution, the organic law of the State, although it has undergone a similar revision since the adoption of the common school system. Those laws, civil and penal, like our educational laws, were scattered through as many books almost as there were intervening years, and it was found necessary to appoint commissioners to revise, alter, amend, and repeal portions of them, and to supply others to make a complete and harmonious whole; and in such forms they have been re-enacted by the legislature. Our school laws could, no doubt, be greatly simplified and improved in a similar manner.

But there is a great question underlying all this. It is whether the State has not such an interest in the great policy of education as to make it a duty incumbent upon her to provide all the necessary facilities for the education of every child within her domain on a scale much more ample and better than the present? Graded schools and high schools are accomplished facts in all the cities and large towns; and this is conclusive evidence of their utility, and no argument is needed to prove that they are more efficient than the ungraded schools of the small villages and rural districts.—"Whether graded schools can be established in rural districts to good advantage" is a question often discussed in our teachers' institutes, and it is one which is well worthy of the attention of all friends of education. While the object of the law is to give to all equal opportunities, the fact can not be concealed that the poorer and the more sparsely settled districts are not benefitted in an equal degree with the more populous and wealthy. To obviate this, to some extent at least, borough, ward, township and district limits should be abrogated and the funds raised in the whole State should be so applied as to give all the children in the Commonwealth as nearly equal facilities as practicable for obtaining an education.

The free educational system should substitute a salaried board of education in lieu of directors, and include within its ample provisions seminaries, academies and colleges for superior general education, leaving nothing of an educational character to private enterprise except special education—schools of Theology, of Medicine, and of Law.

These changes would all become easy whenever the people—those who are to furnish the means and reap the benefits—are educated up to the point of appreciating that the education of the *whole of man*—the physical, social, moral, intellectual and spiritual manhood—is the great business of life; and that such an education is a better and richer legacy to leave to children than houses and lands, or stocks, or bonds and mortgages, which may take wings and fly away.

These crude thoughts present but an outline of the *coming* system of education; but they may excite to activity more intelligent minds and active hands in the great and noble work which is to be done.

Drawing in Public Schools.

Our system of education is not sufficiently general. It results only in the production of lawyers and doctors, or, at the least, of clerks and school teachers. Children receive the impression that education has no bearing upon mechanics; that a trade is only manual drudgery. Why is it that a majority of our apprentices are of foreign parentage? Why is it that American boys are growing too proud to "learn a trade?" Why is it that they select the weakest employments in preference to manly mechanical work? Is the cause not found in the fact that there is a growing disposition to discredit every means of livelihood that does not consist in "brain work" merely; or, that our whole system of education has quite ignored industrial life?

When our instruction provides our youth with some intelligence to prosecute honest bodily labor, the trades will be filled by a more cultivated class of young men, and our boys will blush to be found selling needles and pins; but they will not be ashamed to be seen using the hammer and chisel.

What shall be the antidote for the evils arising from our American Educational system? Anything, we may answer that brings manual skill again into repute. Skill in mechanical labor is always associated with a fine sense of form and proportion. This sense is to be trained by Drawing. Then, duty and interest demand that this branch be made a *required* study in every public school in the Commonwealth.

Much artistic talent of a higher order now lies undeveloped in the community, wherefore the nation deplores the lack of good designers. This power is evinced in children from the accuracy and interest displayed in copying pictures. Cultivate this in the youthful mind and we need no longer send millions of dollars to Europe for articles, which can be produced cheaper at home.

The exceeding value of Drawing, aside from mere artistic production, is the training it gives the arms, hands and fingers for any sort of work—the eye to see and the mind to perceive and comprehend; is the power, acquired, to express ideas by drawing, for all ordinary business of life. The mechanic, especially, realizes the advantage, and should possess the skill of correctly representing a definite form before him, or the idea of such a form he may have in his mind. The ability of a foreman in a shop, should be to give accurate sketches of machines or parts of machines, or of any structure and the parts thereof. More, the workman must have some knowledge of the art to understand such diagrams as may be laid before him. It is calculated that the productive efficiency of every machine shop would be increased *thirty-three per cene.* if journeymen could read any common working-drawing and work from it.

Furthermore, and briefly, Drawing is an aid in the school-room to all other branches of study. It assists greatly the learning to write; it cultivates the power of attention, order and arrangement, also the sense of fitness and good taste, and, lastly, it affords scope for rational enjoyment and occupation.

Parents, let it be urged upon you that you advocate strongly, the introduction of this art into our schools, as a means, if for none other, of elevating industrial life to its proper dignity tmong us. Impose the duty on your directors that they see to this and your other interests. If they will not arouse their latent powers, in behalf of your children, from pure philanthropic motives, let a recompense be offered them; for some have unworthily said that "it does not pay to leave business and be interested in this cause for nothing.

VOICE OF MANY EDUCATORS.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.
Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
FALL STOCK,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expresaly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Clothing.

REMOVAL.
READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.

SEEK NO FURTHER

FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Than that at

GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be

MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,

at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. F. MARSH.

Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call a H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of John S. Weston, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John S. Weston, late of the borough of Mapleton, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. SWOOPE.
Administrator.

Mapleton, Dec. 21, 1870-6t*.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of John Armon, dec'd.*

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Armon, late of Barree township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

THOS. W. MONTGOMERY.

Dec, 14-1870. Exr.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Planing Mills, Furniture, &c.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description, and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address

T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

THE HUNTINGDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Is now prepared to fill orders for

FLOORING,
WEATHERBOARDING,
DOORS, SASH,

and, in short, to do all kinds of

CARPENTER WORK,

to furnish Hubs, Spokes, and Felloes, in quantities and receive orders for

FURNITURE.

A large supply of Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand.

All orders should be addressed to

D. W. ARTLEY, President,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,

Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.

WAGONER & BRO,
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Tobacco.

TOBACCO, SNUFF SEGARS.

JACKSON LAMBERSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
SNUFFS,
POUCHES,

Segar Cases, Notions, and a general variety of articles usually found in first-class stores, two doors south of the "Bee Hive."

Country merchants supplied with all kinds of Tobacco, Segars, &c., at lowest possible rates.

I respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage. jan.4,'71.

LIME,

From the Kiln of George Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.

Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."

Jan. 4, '71.

Fishers' Column.

FISHER & SONS.

WINTER! WINTER!

1871! 1871!

DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS.

Full Stock and Prices Defying Competition.

CARPETS,

CARPETS,

CARPERTS,

NINETY DIFFERENT PATTERNS.

Ranging in price from thirty-five cents upwards, and say, with confidence there is no stock superior to ours, in extent and variety, to be found in the interior of the State.

We have the exclusive sale of all goods manufactured by the Reading Mills and Adrian Carpet Mills of Kensington.

Also, selected patterns from looms of Shegog, Floyd, Doak, Boggs, McCracken, McAfee, and others.

In buying direct from manufacturers, and paying *cash*, we place our goods here at as low figures as any dealer in Philadelphia can buy them.

We can sell them *cheaper*, and will take pleasure in convincing all who may favor us with a call.

Our stock of Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths is very large, ranging from common to best double, imported, all widths, Coir Mattings, Plain White and Check Canton Mattings in different qualities. Also. Thirty patterns of

WINDOW SHADES,

WINDOW SHADES,

We have the exclusive sale of the famous HANOVER BUCK GLOVES, which we will furnish to merchants by the dozen 15 per cent. cheaper than they can buy in Philadelphia or New York.

We also RETAL them, and call the attention of FARMERS and TEAMSTERS to these justly celebrated gloves.

GROCERIES,

GROCERIES,

AT COST,

Good Coffee 20 cents per pound, Best 25 cents per pound; good Sugar 10 cents per pound, Best 12½.

Agents for the Chesapeak Phosphaos now generally admitted to be the best and purest fertilizer in the market. Farmers will do well to call and see recommendations.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

We continue to operate the Huntingdon Mills, sell Flour and Feed, and buy all kinds of Grain at best prices.

SUMAC.

We also buy and manufacture Sumac, for which we will, at all times, pay in *cash* the highest price the market will afford.

SALT.

We sell, at wholesale and retail, large quantities of New York Barrel Salt; also, Sack Salt, and have good stocks on hand at all times.

FISH.

A large stock of Mackerel, of all numbers, and all number of packages. Also, Herring in half barrels. We *Guarantee* the quality of all our fish.

If you want to save money call and see us, or at least hear our prices before making your purchases.

FISHER & SONS.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES.

Medical.

THE KIDNEYS.

—:o:—

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the lion, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desiae to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gout affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommendee by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healty exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

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I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be a temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

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